The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28495—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	600	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1100	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th „
ROHILLA	3387	700	....	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,200	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 27, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Wernoth Hall	A. Buck	4100	500	About 18th Aug. 1891.

THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 2nd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, on the 29th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 13th, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
ETOLIA*	3139	Early August for Plymouth.
CUBA	2118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC DOG-CART, size of ordinary carriage, four wheeled, with top, to carry four persons, almost new, in perfect working order.

For particulars and price apply to

THE PALACE OFFICER,
Mysore.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Upcountry commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' & GENT'S.
SOFT SILK.
VERY CHOICE STOCK,
From Rs. 9-4.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0	11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	28	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35	0
Old Tom Gin	„	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	...	27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22	0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

GENUINE WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET, a special blend of Scotch Whisky	26	0	28	8
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET, a genuine ripe old Whisky	30	0	33	0
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand	27	0	30	0

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26	0	29	0
CRABBIE'S SCOTCH, First Quality	24	0	26	8
KINAHAN'S "LL" IRISH	25	0	28	0
BUSHMILL'S IRISH WHISKY	36	0	40	0
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	28	0	31	0
JOHN JAMIESON & SONS' Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 Star	29	0	32	0
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 2 „	32	0	35	8
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 3 „	35	0	39	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lb. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lb. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS. SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN .... Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .... Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	13
O. B.	27	0
Glentromie	25	0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☛ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.

PURE INDIAN LEAF TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF EDISON'S WONDERFUL INVENTION. TALKING DOLLS.

PROF. NOTT BARNES will exhibit for
LAST DAY,
TUESDAY,
At MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co's ROOMS,
EDISON'S TALKING DOLLS.

THE first ever seen or heard in this country. The Dolls are 22 inches high and will recite the Nursery Rhymes spoken to them by girls in America. The Phonograph will be taken out of the Dolls, and the Mechanism explained by Mr. Nott Barnes, and all the parts can be examined by visitors.

Admission :—8 Annas. Hours of exhibition 3 till 6 P. M.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1891.

The AFTERNOON SESSION will be specially reserved for MEMBERS of the BYCULLA, YACHT, and BOMBAY CLUBS, and the BOMBAY and LADIES' GYMKHANAS. Admission free on presentation of members' Card. A charge of Re. 1 will be made for the use of gentleman skates and 8 annas for Ladies' Skates.

EVENING SESSION as usual from 8-30 to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION Re. 1, WITH USE of SKATES.
A BAND will be in attendance at each Session.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., the Undersigned were APPOINTED SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, and AGENTS of the Company.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

MR. YESHWANT J. DABIR is now employed by the Association as Mahratti Lecturer to Mill Operatives and others. The Committee will be pleased to arrange for his visiting any Mill or Gathering where his services are requested.

The Committee have dismissed Mr. Ankush Ramchandra Gadekar, their late Lecturer, and all Subscriptions are now collected by, and should be paid only to, the Association's Peon, unless remitted direct to the Undersigned.

D. D. GILDER,
S. TOMLINSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
13, Esplanade Road, 28th July 1891.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN—TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, at 3 p.m. for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Captain Sir Henry Morland asking the approval of the Corporation to his temperary absence from meetings of the Corporation on account of illness.

2. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding draft By-law regarding the election of members of the Standing Committee, and the appointment of Sub-Committees thereof, for the consideration of the Corporation.

3. Letter from the Commissioner, recommending that the Port Trust be allowed to occupy ground on the Apollo Bunder for the purpose of erecting a pavilion for convenience of passengers embarking and debarking at a nominal rent with liability to vacate at six months' notice.

4. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfer.

5. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under :— Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 657-12 from the live stock return of the Fire Brigade.

6. Sanction to be asked to the grant of £300 for the purchase of a pipe cutting machine for the stock of Water Works Department.

7. Sanction to be asked (1) the transfer to the Water Works stock of certain old mains and pipes removed from the Malabar Hill Reservoir of the book value of Rs. 997 ; and (2) to the expenditure of that amount to the debit of Water Works stock.

8. Sanction to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 792 from savings in Fire Brigade, section I, establishment, to repairs and miscellaneous.

9. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 250 to the widow of the late cart-driver Dhurma Chaya, of the Health Department, who met with death through an accident while in the discharge of his duties.

10. Sanction to be asked to the adjustment of Rs. 1,825, already sanctioned by the Corporation, for drainage in the Victoria Gardens, against receipts from admission of visitors to the Gardens.

11. Memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting that the Small-pox Hospital at Grant Road was closed from the 11th July 1891.

12. Letter from the Commissioner, asking the approval of the Corporation, to the temporary loan to Government of the Grant Road Hospital, free of charge, for the treatment of infectious diseases.

Government Resolution on the subject of the closing of the Hospital by the Corporation.

13. Letter from the Commissioner, asking the Corporation to forward to Government his opinion founded on the certificates of Surgeon Majors Weir and Kirtikar that a small portion of the Borah Burying Ground, Queen's Road, rear of Adumjee Peerbhai's Sanitarium is in such a state as to be injurious to health and should be closed.

14. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to inform Government "that its Draft Rules relating to Loan expenditure will not apply to this Municipality, but that it is proposed to adapt the rules for use within the Municipality."

15. Government letter on the subject of a Municipal grant towards the cost of a Vaccination Depot without quarters.

16. Government Resolution asking the Corporation to pay Rs. 7,023 on the adjustment of charges in connection with the construction of the Byculla overbridge.

17. Government letter intimating that the State grant towards Primary Education cannot be increased at present, although grants-in-aid for buildings will be assigned as far as funds are available.

18. Further consideration of Government letter on the subject of the Presidency Pension Fund.

19. Letters from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, requesting sanction to the expenditure of the additional grant towards Primary Education.

20. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, requesting the Corporation to order the payment of Rs. 2,370 as their share of the cost towards the Inspectors' Establishment.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the opinions given by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, respectively, on the question of the Municipal liability for the provision of Police quarters.

22. Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner stating that he has been authorized to attend a Conference with the Corporation for the discussion of certain drainage questions.

23. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, requesting the Corporation to cancel their Resolution, dated 11th May 1891, and that, subject to such cancelling, Mr. James, Assistant Executive Engineer, be allowed to contribute to the Municipal pension fund.

24. Sanction to be asked to the taking of securities of Rs. 500 each from two Sub-Inspectors of the Market and Slaughterhouse Department.

25. Letter from Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., accepting the appointment of a representative of the Corporation at the approaching International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

26. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the naming of the road constructed on the west of the Mahalakshmi Railway Station as "Junction Road," and the road constructed in extension of Churney Road as "Ballaram Street."

27. Further consideration of the question of banking the Municipal Fund.

28. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the past and present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove.

29. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on Government Resolution, on the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1889-90.

30. Report of the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1890.

31. Letter from the Commissioner, on the subject of submitting a monthly statement of Surplus Cash Balance.

32. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a statement of properties assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 31st March, 1891.

33. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting that the President, Bandora Municipality, has applied for a portion of the ground leased by Government to this Municipality at Bandora for the purpose of depositing town sweepings and for the construction of a road-way in connection with the scheme for improving the Halalkhor service. Recommending that the application be granted.

34. Notice of motion from Mr. K. M. Shroff, proposing the submission of a statement showing under what heads the revenue has exceeded the Budget Estimates by 4½ lakhs, and under what heads there have been saving in the Expenditure, &c.

35. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik asking that the Commissioner be requested to lay on the table correspondence and papers relative to the claim made by Messrs. Glover & Co., in respect of construction of Tansa Dam, and the settlement of that claim for Rs. 1,25,000.

36. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government stating that unless the representation regarding proposals for augmenting the Bombay Police reaches Government on the 10th August 1891, the Government of India will be constrained to consider the question without waiting for the representation.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Office, July 27, 1891.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents, in connection with our Firms in London, Hongkong, and China.

E. D. SASSOON and Co.
Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. St. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. (1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample with Templet or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 12th August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July, 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1891, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June 1891.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 12th August 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુાં
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1891, for the work of laying about 2 miles of 24 inches cast iron pipes and for works in connection therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of the Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd July 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn. LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. By W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; Postage, Anna 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.......... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£938,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND..........£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.........................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled ; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination ; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 16 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)................	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)............	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)........	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls).........................	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL;

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO
FOR
GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacc kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga.........................	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina		7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds................	per box of	50	Rs. 20
Regal del Principe	" "	25	" 7-8
Regal dela Reina...........	" "	25	" 6
Trabucos	" "	25	" 3
Caliope	" "	50	" 5
Semirami	" "	100	" 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	4
Do. " 2 " " "		4	0
Do. " 3 " " "		3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	0
Do. " 2 100 "		3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL....................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882........	[illegible]	0	0
" 1885........	[illegible]	0	0
" 1886........	[illegible]	0	0
" 1889........	[illegible]		

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS......	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 .... [illegible] | 1884 .... [illegible]
1879 .... [illegible] | 1889 .... [illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months............ Rs. 28
Six Months............... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Edison's Talking Dolls, Soundy and Co., 3 to 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Mirzapore entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Latona and Knight Companion left it on Sunday.

SERIOUS TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, whilst Rama Kumla, a labourer, was walking along Crawford Market Road, he was knocked down and run over by a tram-car, Rama was seriously injured and was immediately taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The Raja of Rewakantha and his mother, accompanied by fifty followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday. The Raja is now staying at Walkeswar, while his mother is staying at Doongree. The Raja of Reema arrived in Bombay, with a retinue of 260 followers, on Sunday last.

FRUSTRATED IN HIS DESIGN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Tookaram Baghoo, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit burglary at Null Bazaar. On the night of Friday last the accused climbed up a wooden post supporting the roof of the Null Bazar Market with a view of getting into the place. A Hindu named Bhandass Hurkoo, who chanced to pass, observed the accused and, seizing him by the leg, pulled him down and handed him over to the police. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardfon, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Nusserwanjj Dhunjibhoy, *alias* Buckreewalla, and eight others—Dhunjibhoy with keeping a common gaming-house and the others with gambling with cards and dice. The prisoners were arrested in a house in Hamalwady, Dhobitalao, by the police on Saturday afternoon. The magistrate convicted the offenders. Dhunjibhoy, who was previously convicted, was fined Rs. 50 or two months' simple imprisonment. Five others who admitted a previous punishment were fined Rs. 25 each or one month in default. Fines of Rs. 10 each were imposed on the other two.

THEFT AND HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Courts yesterday, Kaloo Luxman was charged by Constable Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of sacred religious books and sundry articles valued at Rs. 20, the property of Liladhar Ramdith, a peon employed in a temple situated at Chowpati Hill. Early on Tuesday morning the accused entered the complainant's house by making a hole in the rear wall. He then broke open two boxes and stole the contents, but as he was leaving the premises the complainant awoke and arrested the accused. Kalloo, who was discharged from the House of Correction only a fortnight ago, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo two years' inprisonment with hard labour.

LEPROSY AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Shripat Vinaek, recently a student in the Arts College at Kolhapur. The deceased, who was the son of a Brahmin priest, came to Bombay six months ago and went to a friend to whom he said he had to come to Bombay, as he had been turned out of the Kolhapur College on account of his being a leper. His friend, taking pity on the unfortunate young man, allowed him to lodge with him in his own room. The landlord of the house, however, compelled him to leave, saying that he would not allow a leper to live there. The unfortunate man then rented a room at Girgaum. He earned Rs. 10 per month by giving tution to Marathi children. A few days ago the deceased became ill and, going to Wilson College, related his painful story to the students, asking them for pecuniary assistance to enable him to return to his native country. The students kindly raised a subscription for him, which amounted to Rs. 48. They then offered him food, which he refused, but asked that he might be allowed to lie on the verandah for a time. This request being granted, he lay down and immediately became unconscious and died. On searching his person two pieces of opium were found in the pocket of his coat. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ST. ANNE'S FEAST.—St. Anne's, the titular feast of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Byculla, was celebrated on Sunday. The altars were decorated with flowers and foliage, and for the morning service, which began punctually at eight, the edifice was crowded, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The music, under the direction of Mr. John Da Costa, the present organist of the chapel, was such as was generally appreciated; but this is saying too little. The mass selected for the occasion was one of Lucon's and a great favourite with church-goers, and it was sung to organ and orchestral accompaniment, Father Waldmann presiding at the organ. The rendering, both vocal and instrumental, was beautiful and full of expression. The special feature of the whole performance was the soprano solos, which were sung by Mr. Da Costa himself, whose magnificent voice, although he is now considerably out of practice, was heard to great advantage. During mass an Ave Maria, as a duet for soprano and bass, composed and arranged by Mr. Da Costa, was sung and was much liked. The service in the evening was a disappointment, both on account of the heavy rain and of the non-arrival of Father Hoene, who was expected to preach. The choir, however, gave a good account of itself, specially in Zingelli's *Laudate pueri*, which was excellently rendered. The service closed with benediction.

CHOLERA IN THE DECCAN.—Arrangements have been made by the Suburban Municipality to examine medically the pilgrims returning from Pandharpur to ascertain whether any are attacked by cholera. Those who will be found to be so attacked will not be allowed to enter the city. This is a very wise measure. The City Municipality, too, has, we learn, appointed a special officer to visit the dirty places in the city and report upon them.—*Mahratta.*

CHARGE OF MISCONDUCT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the enquiry into the charge against V. Francis, a Madrassee servant in the service of Lord Colin Campbell, who stands charged with disorderly behaviour at the Convocation Hall on the 20th instant. The accused was arrested by a police sepoy through the cries of an ayah named Luchmee, who complained of improper conduct towards her by the servant. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the defence. Luchmee, the complainant, was examined and deposed to going to Watson's Hotel to see a lady. She waited till three o'clock in the afternoon and left the hotel to return home. She took shelter under the porch of the hall from the rain, and whilst there she was met by the accused. Witness said he was in liquor and abused her, and she then moved away from him. The accused followed her and assaulted her. A University peon, attracted by witness's cries, reported the occurrence to a police sepoy. When the police sepoy seized the accused, the latter struck him on the chest. Witness and accused were placed before the Sub-Registrar, Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, who directed the sepoy to take them to a police station. Witness made a statement to Constable Ellis, who took the parties before the Police Surgeon. When before Superintendent McDermott the accused entreated witness not to proceed further in the matter. The doctor saheb advised her not to make a figure in the public papers, which would certainly happen should she appear in a police court, and she thought it fit to drop the matter. In cross-examination witness said she was in the habit of frequenting Watson's Hotel every second or third day in search of employment. Since witness was unemployed she was supported by her grandmother. The accused did not effect his purpose. Witness, continuing, said she objected to a medical examination, and unintentionally laid the charge against the accused. She signed her deposition at the police station, but it was not read to her in the accused's presence.

Lord Colin said he was going to give evidence that he could not see anything whatever to show that the accused was the worse for liquor when he left him. After leaving the High Court the servant went home by the Queen's Road and was talking to the woman at the gate of the compound, when a shower of rain forced them to take shelter in this place. While talking to the woman the police sepoy came up and arrested the accused. That was the true story, if his instructions were correct. As Dr. Sydney Smith was not present, a remand was granted.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered....	56	93	42	13	42	94	38	55
Monday, July 27	8	38	7	5	6	62	3	27
Total....	64	31	49	18	49	56	41	83
Total fall to 27th July, 1890	51	87	54	30	58	31	42	51
Total fall to 27th July, 1889	54	30	60	27	60	31	50	80

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A MUCH-MARRIED RICH HINDU.

BAI GUNGA VS. HURJEEVUN VUSSONJEE.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff, by her next friend Gooculdas Amersey, prayed that it may be determined what was a proper sum to be paid to her by the defendant, her husband, for her maintenance; and that he may be ordered to pay the same to or secure the same for her benefit, and that he may be ordered to hand over to her or to some other person her clothes and ornaments. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said: I feel unable to hold that the plaintiff in this suit has established her claim to a separate maintenance. She was married to the defendant on the 18th December 1889, and is now only in her thirteenth year, so that she was little more than twelve when the marriage was solemnized. After the marriage she went to live in her husband's house. He had then, and still has, living a wife named Radha, who is about thirty years of age. About ten days after the marriage, the defendant took the plaintiff and his wife Radha and other female members of his family to Dhakore on a pilgrimage, and from thence they proceeded to Chichan, near Bassein, where the defendant has established some *dharm* institutions and where he often resides. Here they remained some days and returned to Bombay on the 14th January 1890. The day after her return to Bombay the plaintiff went to her father's house to see her family and came back with the defendant's *Bhaya* in the evening. The day following she again went to her father's house and has not since returned to the defendant. The plaintiff alleges that she was ill-treated by the defendant and his wife Radha at Chichan, specifying as acts of ill-treatment: (1) that one day, after dining with her husband's cousin, she was beaten by Radha and also by her husband, Radha charging her with speaking ill words about them at the cousin's house. "They slapped me," she said, "and kicked me." (2) that she was beaten a second time while lying asleep in her bed. On this occasion she says that she vomited blood. "I was slapped," she said, "and also a severe blow was struck me on my chest. I was lying asleep in my bed. They came and beat me, and then I awoke." She did not know why she was beaten. The defendant denies this ill-treatment altogether, and I accept his denial. The beatings left no mark or trace. The plaintiff did not mention them at her father's house when she went there after her return to Bombay, nor, according to her own account, did she mention them to anyone. Her father found them out, but how she cannot tell. She was ill after her return, and when at her father's house a female doctor, Rebecca, was sent to see her, but the plaintiff did not refer to her ill-treatment in connection with her illness to this female doctor, nor to the doctors Jumnadas and De Cunha, who subsequently prescribed for her. Her father did not complain to the caste nor did he get a lawyer's letter written until the 12th March, and then he refers to ill-treatment, not at Chichan, but at Bombay, after her return from Chichan. The story of the plaintiff that she was thus ill-treated in the presence of her two mothers-in-law and of all the female members of the family, and of its servants and of the boy Madhewjee, is almost incredible. It is set up for the first time in the plaint. I must refuse to credit it. The plaintiff, however, alleges that on the morning after the defendant's *Bhaya* had brought her back from her father's house she was again ill-treated. Her husband, she said, "beat her and Radha snatched away the keys of her cupboard, and they took all the ornaments off her and told her to go away, and she went to her father's, crying." This also the defendant denies, and says that she went with her brother on a visit to her father's house and did not return. His account is corroborated by the fact that she took away valuable ornaments, worth about Rs. 1,100, with her, and also a bundle of clothes; and the absence of complaint or remonstrance for nearly two months on the part of her father tells very strikingly in the defendant's favour. The truth seems to be that the girl felt weak and delicate and was really ill when she was at her father's house. The defendant evinced no strong desire for her return, as she was really too young to be a wife. She was thus left on her father's hands, and her father, who is poor, wished to obtain an allowance for her maintenance from the defendant, who is rich. As some reason was needed for making such a claim, that of gross ill-treatment by the defendant of his young wife was put forward. The fact that the father, when formulating his demand, placed it at the very high sum of Rs. 200 per mensem points to the inference that his own pecuniary advantage rather than a single-minded feeling for his daughter's welfare prompted his urging his daughter's claim in a court of law without having recourse to his caste tribunal. The girl herself says that she is willing to return to her husband's house if Radha is sent away from it. Under these circumstances, I have no jurisdiction to award the plaintiff a separate maintenance, and I may add that it would not, in my opinion, be for her future happiness or welfare to do so, even if I had the power. The evidence does not establish that the defendant promised to present the plaintiff with ornaments and clothes worth Rs. 10,000. The alleged agreement rests on the statement of Gooculdas Amersey, the plaintiff's father. He gives no particulars as to how it was made, and there is no writing or entry upon the subject to support his bare word. It is not alleged in the lengthy correspondence before suit, where the plaintiff's father only states that ornaments of considerable value (which he afterwards puts at Rs. 7,000) were presented. No agreement at all, much less an agreement for a specific sum of Rs. 10,000, is put forward. It is for the first time stated in the plaint. The defendant denies it, and it is quite impossible to hold that it is proved. Independently of this agreement, the plaint charges that ornaments were presented to the plaintiff, and that she is entitled to them. They are divided into two classes: (1) those presented at the betrothal set forth in list A. to the plaint; (2) those presented on the day of the marriage and within the next three or four days as specified in list B. The betrothal, that is, the sending of the cocoanut and rupee by the bride's father, took place on the 12th or 13th of Bhadravad Sudh 1945 (6th or 7th September 1839). The formal acceptance of the offer by the husband, shown by his inviting the bride to his house to dine, occurred on the Dussera day following, which fell on the 10th of Asso Sudh 1945 (4th October 1889). That was the first auspicious day after Bhadrava Sudh named by the defendant's Joshi. It is admitted by the defendant that it is according to caste custom for the husband to present his future bride with ornaments on that day. A caste rule which has been put in evidence shows that ornaments appertaining to the betrothal are called "padla" and constitute the *stridhan* or peculiar property of the bride. The rule may be summarised thus:—As for "padla" appertaining to betrothal, the arrangement is that "padla" for Rs. 501 shall be given, and ornaments shall be got made with it and presented to the bride. If ornaments in excess of Rs. 501 should have to be presented, that may be left to the wishes of the parties representing the bride and bridegroom. But if a dispute should arise between such parties and a complaint should be made to the caste, then the caste will entertain a claim to the extent of Rs. 501 and not beyond it. The "padla" ornaments shall not be swallowed up by either of the parties representing the bride and bridegoom, but such "padla" is regarded as the *stridhan* of the bride. From this rule and the admission of the defendant it follows that it is usual to present the bride or some one on her behalf with the "padla," consisting of cash for ornaments, or ornaments, on the day of final betrothal; that such ornaments when so presented became the *stridhan* of the bride; and that the husband may present ornaments in excess of Rs. 501, but that in case of dispute the caste will not entertain a claim for "padla" in excess of Rs. 501. Now, except as to a pair of "todas," there is no dispute, but that the defendant did send to the plaintiff, on the day of the final betrothal, the ornaments specified in list A. to the plaint. The defendant puts their value at Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 1,800. They were put on the bride, and she showed herself in them to her friends in the chawl. The defendant, sheltering himself under the terms of the above rule, says that ornaments only of the value of Rs. 501 out of the whole list were intended as a present to the bride, and that the rest were sent to her only to wear; but he made no such distinction in words, and the girl and her parents understood that they were a gift to the bride, and so did the priest who carried them. They were not taken back from the plaintiff, but remained in her possession until she was married and went to live in her husband's house; and she took with her a considerable portion of them when she came to stay with her father. I must hold that all ornaments sent to her on the Dussera day became her *stridhan*, not to be swallowed up. As to the "todas," I think that the defendant must be mistaken in saying that they were not sent. In addition to the plaintiff and her father, the priest Kallidas and the neighbours Hurkissondas and Dinukram say that they were sent. The defendant made no list, and his memory may have played him false. They are of little consequence and may have made less impression on his mind than they did on the girl's ankles. I must allow the "todas." The ornaments alleged to have been given at the marriage, or within a few days of it, stand upon a different footing. There seems to be no custom of the caste about presenting ornaments at the marriage, though, of course, they may be presented then or at any other time. The defendant denies that he presented any to her, except a nose-ring and some "zoomkies." The witness Girdhar Devchand, a sutta-broker, who came late for the dinner the day before the marriage and saw the defendant showing ornaments to the plaintiff's father and handing him a box containing them, is a wholly unreliable witness. It is true that the plaintiff gives a list of these ornaments, but she could easily do that, as all the defendant's ornaments were taken out of the safe and displayed before the family went to Dakore. I cannot rely upon the testimony of the father. In the absence of an agreement, it seems unlikely that the defendant would have given such a young girl ornaments of such large value in addition to those presented to her as "padla," and the agreement I wholly disbelieve. I hold that it has not been proved that the ornaments in list B. to plaint, except the "zoomkies" and nose-ring, were given to the plaintiff. As to the clothes, I can only say that those specified in the defendant's letter of the 17th March 1890 belong to the plaintiff. I shall make a declaration that the ornaments specified in list A. to the plaint and the "zoomkies" and nose-ring, now in the plaintiff's possession, were presented by the defendant to the plaintiff as her *stridhan*, and that the clothes enumerated in the list annexed to the letter of the defendant's solicitors of the 17th March to the plaintiff's solicitors belong to the plaintiff. Declare that the defendant now holds in trust for the plaintiff the ornaments specified in list A. to the plaint (other than such of the said ornaments as are now in the plaintiff's possession, *viz*, the mohunmalla, the gold saklas, the ear-rings, the rings, and the gold rose-flower "chak") and also the clothes enumerated in the said letter of the 17th March. As, however, Radha may possibly lay claim to the gold "tunmunnio" specified in list A., the defendant is to be at liberty to substitute another "tunmunnio" for it, of equal weight and value. The defendant to deliver the clothes enumerated in the said letter to the plaintiff. Each party to bear his and her own costs. The next friend of the plaintiff has to a small extent succeeded. He is poor, and to award costs against him might increase the estrangement between him and the defendant. I am also averse to awarding costs against the next friend of an infant plaintiff, and the defendant has not pressed for them in this case. It is to be regretted that the plaintiff has had recourse in this case to the High Court instead of applying to his caste, which could have made an order more appropriate under the circumstances than this court, bound down by inelastic rules, can make. I am travelling out of my province as a judge in suggesting to the defendant that he should abide by his offer to make an allowance for the plaintiff's support in her father's house (say to the amount of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month) for a limited period until the girl attains the age of sixteen years. His bride is evidently a delicate girl, and it would be hard to cause her to undertake the duties of a mother at an earlier age than that involves. Medical opinion also tends to show that the defendant's hopes of healthy male offspring likely to survive him will more probably be realized in this way than if the plaintiff were to bear him a son at an earlier age. Even then the plaintiff will need his fostering care and active sympathy and support. Delicate human plants like her thrive only in an atmosphere of love and kindness.

His lordship formally found on the issues, declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to the ornaments and clothes set out in his judgment and decree.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

332-91—Wadia and G—Framji Burjorji Captain vs C A Turner and others—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

450—89—Conroy and B—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Allana vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

265-91—In person—Jamoobai and others vs F P Fernandes and another—In person—Undefended now long cause.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.

113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

Short Causes.

302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna, V, N K—Part heard.

363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Wagjee K rejee and another—Little, S. F. and N.

Postponed Long Causes.

249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.

253-91—In person, Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

306-91—Conroy and B—Hurdas Promji and another vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Part heard.

140-91—Bhaishunker and K—Rao Bahadoor Bhugwandas Bhugla vs Mahomedally Abdoolally.

189-91—Tyabji and D—Balakdas Guru Gangadasji Bawa vs Haridas Bawa—Crawford, B, B and B.

295-91—E Wilkin—Maganlal Oomedram vs Madhowlal Chotalal and others.

297-91—T A Bland—Motilal Beharidas and others vs Chunilal Anundram and others.

301-91—Bhaishunker and K—Dayal Bhimji vs Dayal Dharamsey and others.

307-91—Conroy and B—Oodhowji Dewji vs Nundoo Dewji and others.

309-91—Chitnis, M and M—Damodhardas Himandas and others vs Motharam Chandumal and another.

326-91—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Ebrahim Nathoo—Pestonji R and K.

342-91—In person—Tola Kewa and others vs Kamati Wadya Enkate Fulmali.

Postponed Long Causes.

33-91—Khunderao M—Bejunjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.

3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai vs Mooraj Hurridas and others—Thakurdas D and C—Testamentary suit.

686-90—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool-Hoosen Heptoola vs Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Khanmahomed, &c—In person—M H Khan for pauper.

524-90—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godawribai—Jefferson, B, D and K.

726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahu and others—Little, S, F and N.

652-90—J C Cama—Meherbai vs Dinbai—Ardesir, H and D.

482-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Gulamhoosen Meherally Dhurrumsey—Janardhen and A.

596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others.

THE BRADLAUGH MEMORIAL.

FROM the subscriptions promised to Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta in aid of the Bradlaugh Northampton Memorial Fund, and in aid of the fund for Mrs. Bradlaugh-Bonner, the following which have been recovered have been remitted: Rs. 972 for the first and Rs. 624 for the other:—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.	300
Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta	300
Mr. Jamshedji N. Tatta	300
Mr. Dharamsey Murarji Gooculdas	200
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and son	100
Mr. Sorabji Framji Patell	50
Mr. Gordhandas Gooculdas Tejpal	25
Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji	25
Messrs. Varjivandas Madhavdas and sons	25
Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E	25
Mr. Framji Nusserwanji Patell	25
Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and brother	25
Mr. Byramji N. Seervai	25
Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji	25
Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji	20
Mr. Gooculdas Khandas Parekh	20
Mr. Mansukhram S. Tripathi	21
Mr. Balaji Pandurang	15
Mr. Ghanasham Nilkunth	10
Messrs. Mansukhlal and Motilal M. Munshi	10
Mr. Mahadeo C. Apte	10
Mr. Framji Rustomji Vicaji	10
Mr. Kawasji Jamshedji Lalcaca	5
Mr. Shamrao M. Rele	5
Dr. Kavasji Hormusji	5
Dr. Framjee D. Divecha	5
Dr. B. S. Shroff	5
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	5
Total Rs.	1,596

Besides the above subscription, the Bombay Presidency Association subscribed Rs. 1,000. We are asked to say that Mr. Mehta will be glad to receive and forward subscriptions from any gentleman wishing to subscribe to either of the two funds.

THE Anglo-Dutch Convention relating to Borneo, which was signed a few days ago, is understood to have settled the long out-standing question of the delimitation of the frontier between the Dutch and British possessions in that island. The arrangement gives to Great Britain a slice of the Tidseng Country.

IF the present anticipations respecting the end of the Session are realised, this will be the first year since 1874 in which Parliament has not been sitting on August 12th. During the last fifty years Parliament has been prorogued before August 12 nineteen times. Last Session prorogation took place ont August 18, and in 1889 on August 30.

GIFT TO DR. DUSTOOR JAMASPJEE MINOCHERJEE.

IN recognition of the generous presents of two unique manuscripts of the Zend Avesta made to the Bodleian Library by Dr. Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspassana, M.A., Ph.D., D.C.L., Oxon., high-priest of the Parsees of Bombay, Sir W. W. Hunter and other eminent men are sending out, as a present to the learned Dustoor, a gown and hood made according to the prescribed regulations for the use of Doctors of Civil Law of the University of Oxford. The present is announced to the Dustoor in a letter dated Oxford, 26th June last, from the Rev. Dr. L. H. Mills, D.D., New York, M. A., Oxon., which is as follows:—"A D.C.L. gown and hood have been on their way to you for some time. I enclose a communication signed by the donors, and I can assure you that these eminent men take a special pleasure in contributing to send the articles. They can never forget either your invaluable gifts or the courteous manner in which you have bestowed them. Those who are Doctors of Civil Law are gratified, I am sure, in having such a colleague. With regard to the MSS., your first precious gift is well advanced in being photographed, and I send you a specimen. How is your very valuable edition of the Vendidad coming on, and the last volume of your Dictionary? I hope the learned public will soon be able to greet the appearance of both." The communication referred to above is as follows:—"Dear Sir,—As a slight token of our regard, and to let it be manifest that we have not forgotten your great generosity in presenting two unique MSS. of the Zend Avesta to the Bodleian Library in the years 1889 and 1890, we are sending you a gown and hood made according to the prescribed regulations for the use of Doctors of Civil Law of the University of Oxford, and we trust that you will accept them and use them as a memento of our sincere gratitude.—(Sd.) William Murnby, D.C.L., Reader in Indian Law; W. W. Hunter, lately Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, LL.D. (Cambridge); William Ince, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity; Lawrence Heyworth Mills, Doctor of Divinity of New York, Hon. M.A., Oxon, and several other eminent donors."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Oldfield, Lieut, 5th Bo Cavy, from Karachi.

JULY 26.

Kellie, Major, 23rd Bo I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Elliott, Major, Bengal, Line Regt, on leave, from England.
Gallais, Captain, Bo, 8th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Lambert, Major, Bengal, 2nd Dragn Guards, on duty, from England.
Yaldwyn, Major, Bengal, A C Genl, from leave, from England.

JULY 27.

Hosie, Surgn, Medical Staff, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Oldfield, Lt, 5th Bo I, to England.

JULY 26.

Twigg, Lt, 24th Bo I, on duty, to Karachi

JULY 27.

Kellie, Major, 23rd Bo I, on leave, to Kamptee.
Yaldwyn, Major, Bengal, A C Genl, from leave, to Barreily.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 28th July, 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning. All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major & Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 28th July, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
To-day } 6-30 p.m. Gun Drill at the Fort
Thursday, 30th } Head-quarters.
To-day } 4-45 p.m. Gun Drill at the Nesbit
Thursday, 30th } Road Head-quarters.

II. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps:—Gunner A. B. Rockby.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

THE Reverend A N W Spens, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 21st of July 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev H W Griffith, M A, Chaplain of Sialkot, is transferred to Rawalpindi, during the absence of the Rev A N W Spens, or until further orders.

On relinquishing charge of the Hazara District, Mr. C E F Bunbury, Assist Commissioner, is posted to the Rawalpindi District, and placed in charge of the Murree Sub-Division of that District, vice Mr P D Agnew Assist Commissioner, who remains attached to the Rawalpindi District.

Lieut G C Beadon, Assist Commissioner, in charge of the Attock Sub-Division of the Rawalpindi District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 17 days, from the 14th of July 1891.

Mr P D Agnew, Assist Commissioner, Rawalpindi, is placed in charge of the Attock Sub-Division of that district, vice Lieutenant G C Beadon, proceeding on leave.

Mr F D'O Bullock, Divisional Judge, Jhelum, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 25 days.

JUDICIAL.

Major H P P Leigh, Offg Depy Commissioner, Kohat, is invested with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Lala Hukum Chand, Pleader, to be Public Prosecutor for the Rawalpindi Sessions Division.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.

Col T J Quin, Depy Commr, Partabgarh, on return from privilege leave, to the Hardoi dist.

Mr. R A C Beadon, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Lucknow, is transferred on special duty to the office of Insptr-Genl of Police, N W P and Oudh, at Naini Tal.

Babu Mahendra Nath Datt, M A., Professor of Mathematics at the St Stephen's College, Delhi, to be Professor of Mathematics, Benares College, *vice* the late Babu Umesh Chandra Sanyal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th July as compared with the statement of the 18th July 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	July 18. Rs.	July 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,79,765	43,70,987
Do. do. at Branches	32,72,797	36,21,664
Other Deposits	4,60,24,752	5,05,77,546
Post Bills	8,578	9,318
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,10,521	33,21,352
Rs.	7,05,96,393	7,53,00,867
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,16,46,509	116,56,265
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,56,26	80,00,010
Loans do. do.	1,02,82,972	1,06,05,694
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,773	1,581
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,07,72,888	88,53,206
Stamps, &c.	16,862	16,985
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,067		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,067	3,92,067
Bullion	..	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,28,675	5,07,128
Cash and Currency Notes	2,96,95,384	3,52,67,991
Rs.	7,05,96,393	7,53,00,867

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th July 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	2,53,000	4,000	3,69,000
Or per mile of railway	67	151	3	221
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,80,000	4,50,000	6,000	6,36,000
Total for 3 weeks.	2,92,000	7,03,000	10,000	1,005,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	96,928	1,54,084	6,027	2,57,039
Per mile of Ry do.	58	92	4	154
Total to corresponding date do.	2,61,337	4,06,369	12,648	6,80,254

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,11,961.
Do. to date .... „ 3,24,746.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Indramayo..	..	Leslie........	A	K Nixon & Co
„ Sculptor....	851	McAdam......	C	B & P S N Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	F	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala ..	..	....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1432	Brown	H	B I S N Co
„ Clan Forbes.	1590	Roberts......	N	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Loadhiana ..	2140	Hugill	Q	B I S N Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Singapore ..	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Thibet	1665	Wilbourne ..	5	P & O S N Co
„ Kt Templar..	2764	Pain	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Imperatrix ..	2440	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Etolia......	2113	Gil	8	K Nixon & Co.
„ Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Vulcan......	1441	Sthanack	16	J Mackintosh & Co

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzapore, for China, &c.
„ Loodiana, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
23 Kohinur s ....Wright......Bombay, July 11.
Niemen s........Frager ......Colombo, July 17.
Shahzada s........Banks ......Rangoon, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Chanda and City of Vienna, and ship Ulrica, and barque Sir Lancelot.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
24 Selene s .... Calcutta.
25 Java s .... Bombay.
Purnea s .... Singapore.

DEPARTURE.

July.
24 Selene s........ Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
June.					
18	Canning I G.	Black........	Somali coast	20	Somali coast
July					
6	Tripoli	Dunn	Batoum	14	Calcutta
7	Storke H M's	Smyth	Perim	21	Seychelles
8	Elton	Campbell....	Cardiff		
	Cape Corrientes	Gugliemo	Genoa........	22	Calcutta
9	Cossack H M's	Cross	Somali coast.		
11	Norna	Greig........	Barry	21	Bombay
14	Imperatrix ..	Egger	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	15	Somali coast
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Cenisio	Peterson	Akyab	14	Port Said F O
	Parramatta ..	Murray......	London		Sydney
	Timor	Yule	Bombay		Liverpool
	Khiva	Schumaker..	Mauritius	16	Jeddah
	Redcar	Weller	Bombay	15	Havre
	St Enock	Ogilvie	Bombay		Antwerp
15	Coromandel..	Reeves	London		Calcutta
	C. Buchanan	Miller........	Calcutta		London
	Chyebassa ..	Wilson	London		Bombay
16	Fonsberg	Tschudi......	Swansea	16	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet	Williams	Perim	17	Perim
	Scots Grey ..	Johnson	Bassein	16	Port Said F O
	Glamorganshire	Davies	Japan		Havre
	Tara	Hansard	Brisbane	17	London
17	Nithsdale....	Lawrenson ..	Hussorah		London
	Victoria	Adamson	Sydney		London
	Bawtry........	Watley	Manilla		London
	Khedive	Moule	Calcutta		London
	Assam	Browne........	Bombay		
	Clan Murray	Elliot	Coconada......	18	London
	Holenzollern	Von Collen ..	Sydney		Bremen
	Giaglio Cesare	Tiscornia	Rangoon		Port Said F O
18	Ravenna	Crewe	Shanghai......		London
	Iosto	Gherrado	Mussowa	19	Mussowa
	Po	Anfonso	Bombay		Genoa
	Preussen	Reimkasten..	Bremen........		China
19	Roichstag ..	Elson	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Soenda	Visman........	Batavia........		Amsterdam
20	Woodcock ..	Craig	Somali coast.		
	Irrawaddy ..	Hannah	Rangoon	20	Port Said F O
	Carolina Johanna	Olthof	Amsterdam..	21	Batavia
	Koningen Emma	Soomer	Batavia........	20	Amsterdam

Aden, 20th July, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—3 cases tobacco, R Byramjee; 5 cases tobacco, H S Sheriar; 6 cases plate glass, S Lilladhur.

Clan Forbes s—11 packages iron safes, 9 packages yellow metal rods and 50 drums lubricating oil, E E Kurwa; 21 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 17 casks spindle oil, V Pregjee.

FROM LONDON.

Astræa s—29 packages varnish, T M Tazkhanjee; 2 cases tobacco, D Macropolo and Co; 9 cases tobacco, E Russooljee; 11 cases confectionery, &c., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cases books, D V Sadhale and Co; 380 drums phenyle and 3 packages glassware, Phillips and Co; 78 cases oilmenstores, &c., D Dadabhoy.

Ebro s—2 cases toilet requisites, Dinshaw Sorabjee.

Almora s—2 cases stationery, M A Essabhoy and Co; 5 cases plate glass, T Hurridas.

FROM ANTWERP.

Astræa s—81 packages glassware, E Peer Mahomed: 20 cases colour, C Rajbhoy and Co; 150 cases candles, N Hussonally; 6 cases safes, A K H Tyeb.

Trifels s—8 packages lanterns, G H Callian.

FROM VENICE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—15 cases pound beads, E Spinner and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—6 bales printing papers, D Purbhoodas; 8 cases printing ink, N P Nathan's sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Locksley Hall s—38 packages clocks, E Hiptoola.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore—2 cases saffron, K Ludha; 100 casks, roll sulphur, M Noorbhoy, 20 casks lead shot, S Veera.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—13 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur; 28 packages notepaper and 88 bales writing and printing papers, A H Mahomedally; 18 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co.

Pandora s—8 packages note papers, A H Mahomedally; 2 cases soap, N H Cassum; 4 cases harmoniums, A Hiptoolabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—35 slabs white marbles, D M Rawal and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Albany s—113 bales cotton, Nuthoo Laljee; 51 bales wool, Kik Khooshall.

Asia s—29 bales wool and 23 bales goat hairs, M Shapoorjee and Co; 70 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat and 6,027 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales gunny rags, B Purshotum; 53 tons linseed-oil cake, Thomas H Moore and Co; 26 bales wool, and 124 bales goat hair, S Moloobhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indramayo s—12,456 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Albany s—2,000 cwts poppyseed E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—700 cwts wheat 307 cwts castorseed, and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Nansey Khairaz and Co.

Kt Templar s—1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—375 cwts gingellyseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 1,939 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—2,000 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, The Bombay Mills; 47 cwts jurdaloo, Yue Lun Ching; 4 cwts genda horns and 6 cwts groundnuts, M Dawoodbhoy; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 105 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 87 cwts cloves, N R Degaria; 42 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, The New Great Eastern S and W Co; 409 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, The Union S and W Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—20 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 230 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, T Moolji Sons and Co; 125 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 64 bales twist, Tata and Co; 45 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 300 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co; 45 bales twist, The Indo-China M Co; 674 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co; 30 bales twist, F M Chinai; 50 bales twist, The Union Mills; 375 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 29 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 5 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—5 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—450 bales cotton, R Luchimondas; 200 bales cotton, H Amooluckchand.

Huzara s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sothna.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi........	29·494	S E	4	88·0	80·1	70	..	5·21	−6·68
Agra	29·464	E	6	94·5	80·4	72	0·02	5·36	−8·26
Cawnpore..	29·460	E S E	8	95·0	80·1	77	0·02	4·21	..
Allahabad .	29·388	E N E	16	92·0	78·6	83	0·17	4·51	−9·77
Jhansi	29·399	N N E	5	92·5	78·2	91	0·17	3·44	−12·07
Jacobabad .	29·511	N E	10	105·4	79·7	70	..	0·35	−0·85
Karachi....	29·498	N W	15	90·0	80·2	79	..	0·01	−3·95
Ajmere....	29·470	N E	3	86·7	77·1	89	0·10	2·46	−7·13
Deesa......	29·452	E	8	91·3	73·8	91	0·96	6·03	−4·86
Rajkote ..	29·501	N W	18	79·9	74·7	35	1·35	13·96	−3·74
Veraval....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch..	29·475	W N W	3	81·3	75·6	89	0·78	5·09	−7·99
Indore	29·431	W	6	82·0	72·1	92	0·20	9·55	−6·33
Saugor	29·367	N	4	83·8	73·1	97	2·61	20·10	+1·18
Jubbulpur..	29·357	N	4	82·4	74·6	91	3·01	25·94	−2·80
Hoshangabad	29·431	W	9	83·3	73·7	100	2·37	13·07	−12·79
Khandwa..	29·474	S W	8	82·7	75·3	89	0·97	14·64	−0·77
Raipur	29·442	S S W	25	75·5	70·6	94	5·70	21·66	−5·39
Nagpoor ..	29·471	S S W	23	78·9	71·9	99	1·27	17·80	−6·28
Amraoti ..	29·508	W	16	77·9	70·9	95	0·33	9·77	−7·71
Akola	29·514	N W	11	81·6	73·8	86	0·38	10·53	−5·71
Surat	29·505	N W	L	81·0	75·5	99	1·02	21·33	−1·97
Malegaon..	29·509	W S W	11	79·4	72·7	84	0·13	6·81	−3·37
Bombay ..	29·596	W S W	28	83·0	75·0	92	4·78	43·30	−2·08
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·598	W S W	17	87·8	70·0	82	1·05	6·09	−4·52
Sholapore .	29·648	S W	19	86·9	72·0	81	0·08	3·56	−6·04
Ratnagiri..	29·683	S W	20	81·4	72·4	95	0·91	62·78	+0·23
Belgaum ..	29·724	W S W	7	71·3	67·3	97	1·14	16·87	−4·74
Goa........	29·754	W	17	82·1	74·4	87	0·59	36·02	..
Karwar....	29·790	S W	5	83·2	73·7	86	0·58	45·37	−27·38
Mangalore.	29·854	Calm	3	83·8	72·4	91	1·12	..	..
Calicut	29·890	KNE	8	82·8	71·6	94	2·32	50·38	−10·36
Cochin	29·914	N E	M	84·3	66·7	80	0·94	39·89	−10·17
Bangalore..	29·893	S W	10	79·2	61·9	86	0·05	11·61	+4·87
Secunderabad	29·863	S W	19	82·7	71·3	77	0·05	4·78	−6·62
Masuliptm.	29·707	W	7	91·2	79·0	77	..	9·47	−0·78
Bellary	29·753	W	12	83·5	72·8	74	..	2·55	−0·86
Cuddapah..	29·755	W	..	93·6	80·4	56	..	4·08	−2·00
Madras	29·783	S W	14	97·2	79·1	50	..	1·41	−4·39
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·839	W S W	14	95·0	77·3	56	..	0·72	−2·16
Negapatam	29·817	W S W	2	99·1	76·7	54	..	0·92	−2·09
Colombo. (26th July.)	29·918	S W	9	85·0	78·0	75	..	14·31	+2·61

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=8·25 (61·45); E. G. H.=7·05 (49·18); G. T. H.=6·63 (49·57); C. P.=4·78 (43·39).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly in the Indus Valley and slowly at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Karachi, and Trichinopoly, but has decreased everywhere else. The fall has been rapid in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Indore, and generally moderate to brisk in other places. Readings are lowest in the neighbourhood of Saugor, Jubulpore, Jhansi and Allahabad, and continue to be steadily highest in the extreme south. The baric gradients are steep over nearly the whole country except in Sind and the south of the Peninsula where they are slight or moderate. The isobars indicate that the area of low pressure noticed in Sunday's report has deepened, and its centre now lies in the neighbourhood of Saugor or Jhansi. The barometer reads slightly above the average at Trichinopoly and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being considerable at Saugor and Jubulpore. Winds in Lower Sind, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India are affected by the disturbance and are moving cyclonically around the centre of the storm. Over the rest of the country they are blowing from the south-west. The force has been high at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Goa, Poona, Rajkot and Ratnagiri and fresh to strong at Allahabad, Akola, Malegaon, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Raipur, 28 at Bombay, 26 at Nagpur and Allahabad, 24 at Secunderabad and Ratnagiri, 22 at Poona and Malegaon, 18 at Amraoti, and 16 at Sholapur. The maximum temperature variations are generally small in most districts, except locally at Delhi, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon and Bellary, where it is from 5° to 10° below the mean. The highest maximum was 105° at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal mean by moderate amounts only in almost all districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has again changed by small amounts in all parts of the Indian region and the skies continue to be overcast in most places. In the Madras Presidency there is less cloud to-day. There has been general rain in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and on the Malabar Coast. At Secunderabad there has been a light shower. The principal falls are 5·70" at Raipur, 4·78" at Bombay, 3·01" at Jubulpore, 2·92" at Calicut, 2·61" at Saugor, 2·37" at Hoshangabad, and between one and two inches at Nagpur, Rajkot, Surat, Poona, Belgaum and Mangalore. There is a large cyclonic depression in the neighbourhood of Saugor or Jubulpore, which shows a tendency to move westwards in Central India. The baric gradients all over the country, except Sind and the south of the Peninsula, are high, and high wind velocities are to be expected. The monsoon gradient moderately exceeds its normal strength on the Malabar Coast, but that between Bombay and Karwar is unusually steep, being a little more than twice its average strength; hence light to moderate showers are probable on the Malabar Coast, and strong squally winds, accompanied by heavy rain are to be expected on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Porbandar. The general weather conditions all over the country except in Sind and the Madras Presidency are favourable for more or less general rain. If the centre of the storm moves westwards, the weather in Gujarat, Central India, and on and off the Kathiawar and the North Konkan coasts will become more and more unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The past week, writes the Lahore paper, has been a very unhealthy one, and we hear that on one day there were, so a correspondent informs us, no less than ten funerals of Europeans' and Eurasians, children especially having succumbed to the great heat. The natives are complaining also of their inability to sleep, and one native gentleman described the state of affairs by saying that "the whole city is awake. No one can sleep, and men walk about in preference to lying down."

The North-West Provinces have got their rain set fast, just in time and only just, writes the *Pioneer*. The change, as usual, set in first at hill station, Naini Tal, and Mussoorie, at the beginning of last week. The rainfall followed the Lieutenant-Governor down into Rohilkhund, and then gradually spread itself over the Doab. The first serious rain of the season at Allahabad arrived on Thursday afternoon. The following day there were a few showers, and in the evening the rain commenced steadily at 9-30 p.m., and continued with little intermission until Saturday morning.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Depression was noticed over West Bengal yesterday, which advanced west-north-westward to the neighbourhood of Sutna, a rapid recovery of barometer taking place in rear, and a rapid fall in front of the depression the disturbance increasing intensely in the centre near Jubbulpore. Winds throughout India, affected by the depression, blow cyclonically around it; the force being strong in the neighbourhood of the depression; also at the head of the Bay and on the West Coast. Temperature has generally fallen and, is below the average in most provinces. No rain in Sind, hardly any in Madras, and only scattered showers in the Punjab. Elsewhere the fall has been general; heavy in the Central Provinces, north of Bombay, East Bengal, and Burma; but moderate elsewhere. Seoni reports 71 inches; Raipur 6; and Bombay 5.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·382
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)........	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........	76·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	647
Fall of Rain	3·27
Total fall during month	27·81
„ year	41·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th July	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Couch Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen Merchants, Civil and Military officers and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. H. H. SUMMER'S Furniture, Shigram, Ice-making Machine, &c., at Chikalwady, Grant Road, TO BE SOLD, on Wednesday, 29th Instant.

WANTED a Parsee or a Hindu as MANAGER for a Mofussil Bank. One who has large English Banking Experience will be preferred. Free quarters. Security required. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Mr. COWASJEE D. RUSTOMJEE, near Nawab's Tank, Mazagon.

WANTED a small but nice BUNGALOW, with small compound garden in Byculla, Mazagon, or Malabar Hill ; offers stating rent to be sent to "M.N.," care of this Paper.

JAMES PEARSE AND CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST of Confectionery, Biscuits, Oilman Stores, Wines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Rubber Stamp Requisites, can now be had on application.—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—" FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (cagle marmelas ; natural order Aurantiaceæ) prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 25 years' established, 30 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred good looking BROWN WALER Gelding, Age 6, 15·3, a good Trapper. To be seen at an hour's notice at STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the " ELECTRICIAN, " *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891, —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

THE TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

New Consignment at Hand.
LAGARDE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
" 25 per 2 " pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
[illegible], Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest commercial and financial advices to hand by wire, and we have only local and provincial news to chronicle this evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs. 3,08,778
Do. Branches......	Inc.	" 3,48,867
Other Deposits..................	"	" 45,52,794
Government Securities	"	" 9,696
Loans	"	" 3,22,722
Bills Discounted	Dec.	" 12,19,682
Cash with other Banks	"	" 1,21,547
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	" 55,72,607

Following an increase of 42½ lakhs shown by the Presidency Bank's previous Statement of Affairs, the Cash Balance at the close of last week had been further augmented by some 55¾ lakhs, bringing the balance up to 352½ lakhs. The figures issued by the Bank this afternoon disclose little movement, on the whole, in Government Deposits, and the result attained is due almost entirely to the falling-off in trade requirements. There had been some small addition to Loans in the week covered by the return, but private Deposits had increased by 45½ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had diminished considerably more than in the two weeks preceding, the net decrease in the demand being represented by 54½ lakhs, which fitly illustrates the present general dulness of trade, deepened as it has been by a tardy rainfall and uncertain (though now improved) harvest prospects.

COTTON.—To-day has been almost a blank in this market, the only transaction reported being the purchase of 150 bales of Broach, for export, at Rs. 184 per candy, the Mills having bought nothing. The feeling is quiet and prices are quoted as before ; but there is no incentive to fresh business in the news from the governing markets of the staple ; while the inducement held out by the former bad weather reports in connection with our own crop has been now, to a great extent, removed by the rain which has since fallen.

The Bengal Cotton circle was still without sufficient rain to allow of the crop being sown in several districts at the middle of last week ; but meantime there has been a fall throughout the circle, ranging from 83 cents. at Beawar to 2 inches 80 cents. at Cawnpore, the rain having been general over both districts, and sowing had begun in the former ; but at Agra, where only 96 cents had fallen, the plants needed more rain. There had also been a further fall throughout the Dhollera circle, and so much so at Veerumgaum and Dhollera itself, that the sowing of Cotton, which had not commenced in those districts from want of rain, was being retarded by too much ; but at Bhownugger sowing had begun. There had also been more rain in the Oomrawattee circle, and the plants were flourishing at Oomrawattee itself, Khangaum, Barsee, and Dhulia ; but at Julgaum, where the rainfall to date shows about double the average, the plants required fine weather ; a break was also needed at Nagpore. At Broach also, though the plants were flourishing, fine weather was wanted ; as it was likewise at Hoobli in the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT has been a quiet market, with only a small business doing for export. Prices have given way to-day half an anna per cwt., and we now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-2-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	"	4-12-0	"
Red Delhi..........	"	4-5-6	"
Hard Yellow..........	"	4-5-0	"
Red Ahmedabad..........	"	4-11-6	"
Hard Red..........	"	4-3-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet at a decline of one anna per cwt. in Rapeseed, only a small business having transpired. Present quotations are as follows :—

Linseed....................	Rs. 6-8-6	to Rs. 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 7-9-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-4-0		"
Do. Red do.	" 6-9-0	" 6-12-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,333	bales.
Wheat	6,329	cwts.
Linseed....................	3,667	"
Rapeseed....................	1,837	"
Groundnuts	3,750	"
Castorseed	1,384	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but there is not much demand for tonnage. We quote Liverpool, for August shipment, at 18s. 6d., and Hull, for the same loading, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 5 11-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 19-31d. for, three months' sight Credits, the latter being 1-32d higher than Saturday evening's rate, and was steady throughout the day, at a slight advance on the morning's quotations, but with no business passing, everything being dull in the extreme. We quote ready—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 5⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	....	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 19-32 to ⅝d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·85¼ to ⅜d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, and excepting that the price of Fours for the August settlement has been 1-16 per cent. lower, quotations have been the same as on Saturday, viz. 107 13-16 both for Money and the 30th inst., but with little doing. 107½ is the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not been enquired for, and the market may be called quiet and unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

HONG-KONG, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

French Mail steamer Caledonian from China arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 15th inst., arrived at Singapore on the 27th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95¾
Bar Silver	45 13-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	27	1	21 p.m.	0	56
Suez..............	27	2	45 p.m.	0	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th July, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	1	26	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	27	..	1
" Madras	2	31	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmain-Bangkok and Bangkok-Saigon sections interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th instant, and at Durban, at 2 p.m. on the same day.

Telegrams for Antofa-Gusta, Iquique and remaining offices in north of Chili, may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi on Thursday, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—At Edwinstowe, wife of Capt J F Alexander (late 17th Lancers), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—COKE—July 7, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, William Lovett, son of late William Lochel Cameron, H E I C S, to Eliza Frances, daughter of the late Henry Simonds Coke, of St Aubyns, West Brighton, and Mrs Tuttle, of Leverton, Cheltenham.

HATCH—PACKARD—July 1, at St James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev J E Kempe, rector of the parish, Arthur Vincent, Capt, 2nd Battn 1st Goorkhas, son of the late General G Cliffe Hatch, G S I, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Packard, Esq, of Albany, New York.

DEATHS.

CAVENAGH—July 3, at Long Ditton, Gen Sir O Cavenagh, K C S I, B S Corps.

GREY—July 5, near Teignmouth, Lieut-Col L J H Grey, late B. S. Corps, son of late Sir W Grey, K C S I, aged 44.

OGILVIE—July 4, at Cheltenham, Maj R Ogilvie, late H M Indian Army (Madras).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—July 16, at Agra, the wife of Percy M Ball, of a son.

MORSE—July 23, at Lahore, the wife of Amyas Morse, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a son.

O'DONOVAN—July 23, at Allahabad, the wife of Denis St George O'Donovan, Traffic Department, E I Railway, of a daugyter.

MARRIAGE.

STAPYLTON—MOORE—July 11, at Calcutta, John Stapylton, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, to Annie Mathilde, daughter of H C Moore, Esq., Clapham.

DEATH.

CULLEN—July 20, at Meerut, John Patrick Cullen, Military Works Department, aged 47 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1891.

WE may as well at once make up our minds to a renewal of war scares both in Asia and in Europe. That is in the nature of things, as they have become modified by the singular and quite unexplained abandonment of the reticence hitherto observed in regard to the "understanding" that the British fleet will protect the Italian coasts in case of war between France and Russia and the Central Powers. No reason is assigned, no motive is apparent, for the sudden change recently noticeable in the attitude of studied reserve on the subject hitherto maintained with a certain qualified success. We are not left long in any doubt as to the result of the virtual avowal that the British Government has pledged itself to a course of action which will be very helpful to one side should war occur, and will be antagonistic to the other. The *Times*' Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the good news has created general satisfaction in the Austrian capital, and that already in influential circles the question is being discussed whether it would not be advisable to put a period to the pressure from growing armaments which has been felt so severely, by taking measures to compel the Powers which are responsible to disarm. This fully justifies the fear expressed by a correspondent in St. Petersburg that the Allied Powers, finding themselves so greatly strengthened by the promise that the Italian coast will be defended by the English fleet—which would, of course, be expected also to protect the German coast from attack —will venture on steps which they did not consider prudent while they had to rely on their own resources. The danger that the Triple Alliance may deem that the moment is opportune to try conclusions with two Powers which may be confronted with three armies and four fleets while the Russian preparations are not completed is in itself considerable. No statesman in Russia or in France can afford, or is likely to ignore, that possibility or fail to devise means to forestall or meet it. But it is by no means the only danger conjured up by recent developments. Both Russia and France are placed under a temptation—always strong, but now made well nigh irresistible by the peril of finding themselves forced to fight a great coalition at a disadvantage—to pick a quarrel with one or other of the allies under conditions not provided for in the pact. We have Signor Crispi's word for it that on more than one occasion France nearly succeeded in forcing war on Italy on a question not included in the *casus fœderis*. The opportunity of picking a quarrel outside of Europe and away from the Mediterranean could easily be made. With reference to the reported occupation of Luang Prabang by the French—an occupation not yet effected, however—the *St. James' Gazette* says that the object of any movement in the direction of the river Mekong would be perfectly plain—to gain access to the rich tea country stretching away towards the Chinese province of Yunnan. It would be difficult, that paper acknowledges, for England to interfere if only the Laos States tributary to Siam were annexed ; but if the Shan States to the north were threatened, the case would be different, for in that direction the French would approach the Shan States which have come under British protection as vassals of Burma. This is precisely the difficulty which a correspondent writing to us from London last autumn mentioned as forming one of the questions then preoccupying the Foreign Office. British and French claims were converging on debateable Shan territory lying between Burma, Siam and Annam. Our claims to certain strips of territory which the Siamese occupied have been since then asserted somewhat brusquely by the expulsion of Siamese officials and the levelling of their offices and guard-houses. The French are possibly acting in similar fashion in the territory east of the Mekong, which Siam claims, but to which the French allege Annam has a better title. The *St. James' Gazette* opines that if the French frontier officials get excited and make "some frantic or foolish effort" to interfere with Chiefs under our protection, we may have to protest, but it is naively added, "there are signs at the present moment that France is disposed to resent British remonstrances, whatever the occasion, as international impertinence."

It is curious to find a ministerial journal, while proclaiming an ostentatious approval of the renewal of the League of Peace, admitting that France has become more difficult to deal with, and shows a new temper in her dealings with her nearest neighbour. "During the last few days," says the *St. James' Gazette*, "since the disclosures made as to the reconfirmation of the Triple Alliance, France has shown a more uncertain temper than ever. With our neighbours in their present frame of mind it is easy to see that some quite trifling matter in Further India, or in any other part of the world where French and English interests conflict, might quickly be magnified into a difference of serious proportions. One thing is certain. Wherever France and England are in contact or rivalry just now, France will do nothing to smooth down difficulties or remove causes of offence." The greatest optimist could scarcely have expected any other result of the maladroit exhibition of sentimental sympathy with the action of the Central Powers and Italy—action which it is quite competent for them to take in the hope that they may bring it to a satisfactory issue either by peace or war. But so far as we are concerned, it was a case in which it would have been politic to dissemble our love, and not to undertake rashly to kick anyone down stairs. Not even the precaution of stating that no one would be kicked downstairs that did not commit an act of aggression on our friends, could hardly avail to save such a declaration from the danger of being misunderstood, and producing estrangement and resentment. When our correspondent wrote to us a few months ago there was no reason to apprehend that the difficulties on the side of Indo-China would not be smoothed over by diplomatic suavity. Now, judging from the turn things have taken, the London newspaper may not be far wrong in its forecast that any remonstrances may be regarded as international impertinence. What, however, more directly concerns India and its interests is the certain renewal of Russian activity in Central Asia, which will be, as a matter of course, resorted to by way of counter-irritant. We have already had a telegram stating that Russia is forming a military depôt on the River Kushk, two or three marches north of Herat. With the best desire to take the most reasonable view of the incident, and to regard it as a mere measure of police requisite for the tranquillity of that part of the Russian frontier, it is impossible to dismiss the suspicion that we have here a justification of the prediction hazarded the other day by the Allahabad paper that a renewal of the aggressive policy of Russia in Afghanistan and the adjacent countries is imminent. It is a mistake for a prophet to encumber a general prediction with an effort at details, yet the Allahabad seer avers that the Pamir is destined to witness the first indications of a renewal of Russian activity. If the Russians turn their attention to that elevated tableland, they will find a good deal to interest them and to remind them of the arctic cold of their own favoured clime. The Roof of the World is some thirteen thousand feet above sea-level, and a military post established there would be as well placed for military operations against Afghanistan or India as would be a garrison at the North Pole—which the late Sir John Macdonald declared to be within the limits of the Dominion—would be for the defence of the Canadian frontier against American aggression. We need not trouble ourselves much about the Pamir. Whether the Russians occupy it or occupy themselves with it need not disturb even those who felt, as Lord Salisbury once remarked, strangely mervous about Merv. It has been known for years past, that, as Mr. Curzon put it, the whole policy of Russia is to keep England quiet in Europe by finding her employment in Asia. The retort courteous in the direction of Herat will repay the check quarrelsome in the direction of Constantinople. What, then, is to be said of the prudence of a policy which at one and the same time gives umbrage to Russia, which is the nearest military neighbour to the Empire in Asia, and to France, its nearest and most powerful neighbour in Europe, whose friendship would be of vital importance if we had to defend our interests on the North-west *vi et armis* ?

The Minister, said Lord Randolph Churchill, must be mad who would provoke a war with a great Power in the Mediterranean. We do not go so far as to impute madness to Ministers. But we fail to see the prudence or the statesmanship of giving a guarantee to Italy and the Central Powers to use the British fleet for the protection of the most vulnerable side of the League, if there be no equivalent guarantee that the three Powers will make common cause with England, if, in espousing their quarrel, she becomes in her turn the object of armed and implacable resentments. Russia has been repeatedly told by German statesmen that whatever she may do in Central Asia is not a matter that concerns Germany. The same intimation has been made to her in regard to Bulgaria ; Austria, if drawn into a struggle to maintain the *status quo* in that principality, might find herself appealing in vain to Germany for help if France were to occupy her attention, as she might possibly find means to do without actually going to war, and bringing the whole coalition into line. The same game could be, and probably will be, played in Central Asia. Germany might not consider herself bound to declare war if Russian troops were being moved in Turkestan, or if the new depôt on the Khusk receive alarming proportions. The mail which has just arrived brings mention of a project attributed to Russia which shows that there is already some apprehension that there is a design to seize Alexandretta, and thus acquire that port in the Mediterranean which she has so long coveted. The supposition is that Erzeroum will be disregarded, and a Russian force sent from Kars south-eastward to Alexandretta—a defenceless point which might be occupied without trouble. The open roadstead in front of the town would not be of much use as a naval station, it is true ; but its occupation would, under the Anglo-Turkish convention, impose upon England the obligation of "protecting" that portion of Turkish Asiatic territory—an obligation which would not be shared by the Triple Alliance. In that case Great Britain—and India—might have to sustain the brunt of a war with the great military Powers nearest to our frontiers without any assurance or even any reasonable expectation of getting the assistance of a single Pomeranian grenadier in the hour of trial.

ANOTHER attempt is to be made in the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University to-day to terminate the apparently interminable controversy anent the first medical degree. Four months ago the Faculty by a small majority passed a resolution that the degree be changed from L. M. & S. to M.B., and that all candidates for the degree be required to pass the Previous Examination in Arts before going up for any professional examination. It was decided at the same time that such consequential changes in the regulations for study as might be found necessary should be made. At to-day's meeting of the Faculty Dr. R. N. Khory will propose a scheme of medical studies, the first clause in which provides that a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine must have passed the Previous Examination of the University and must have been engaged during five years in professional study at a recognised school of medicine. An amendment to this will be proposed by Dr. Manser which, ignoring the vote of last March, insists that the candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery must have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. It will be seen, therefore, that despite the decision of the Faculty which prescribed only the Previous Examination as the extra professional test for the M. B. degree, the whole question may have to be discussed over again before the Faculty proceeds to consider the voluminous schemes of study of which notice has been given. This is scarcely the way to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of medical education, that some means may be discovered of bringing together the hitherto hopelessly divided sections in the Faculty. We have never concealed our opinion that a mistake was made when the majority four months ago used their numerical strength —it was by no means overwhelming—to carry the Previous Examination qualification against a not uninfluential minority who at least offered a reasonable basis of compromise. The difficulties of the case were no doubt increased when Dr. Wellington Gray proposed to deprive the licentiate of the status of a degree which the calendar already gives it, and at the same time to narrow the avenue of entrance to it by making the First B. A. or the First B. Sc.—instead of matriculation—the entrance examination for the degraded licentiates. But these difficulties were not diminished by the majority rejecting the very reasonable basis of compromise which was offered in Dr. Arnott's proposal to specifically re-affirm the degree character of the licentiate, at the same time substituting the Previous Examination for matriculation. This would have recognised the very natural repugnance of the native practitioners to having their degree reduced to a mere license ; it would at the same time have recognised—what is of even more importance to the profession—that the standard of extra professional attainment which has been deemed sufficient in the past will no longer satisfy the requirements of the public or the expectations of those who are responsible for the educational character of the profession. On both sides *non possumus* has been heard a little too often to permit an understanding to be arrived at without difficulty. Possibly the revival of the main issue at to-day's meeting may open out a way to a solution of the problem in which all interests may concur. A scheme from which any particular interest stood aloof—the professorial body for example—would have very imperfect claims upon the confidence of the University and of the public.

"TRUTH'S" "stories from Bombay" threaten to become a standing feature in Mr. Labouchere's journal. We reprint another to-day, not quite as powerful an effort of the imagination as that pretty little romance last week about the doings at Calcutta of an Indian Marine steamer that has never been nearer the Hooghly than the Persian Gulf is, but at least as misleading. The paragraph, it will be seen, is a boiling down of the memorial of the Presidency Association in regard to Mr. Webb and the Presidency Magistracy, and it, perhaps, exceeds that notorious document in the unfairness with which it states the case. Mr. Webb is represented as having been tried as a magistrate in many temporary vacancies, and as having been found wanting. For this, as we all know, there is absolutely no warrant ; but if the writer had taken the trouble to state what Mr. Webb's record as a magistrate actually is, he would have shown that there was nothing in it out of which a paragraph for *Truth* could be constructed. Mr. Webb, at any rate, did his work so well that there were not wanting members of the Presidency Association who four years ago asked that he should be placed in the senior position on the Bench. To say that he was "tried and found wanting" is a scandalously untruthful and unfair summary of a series of acting appointments, with his work in which the Government have been so far satisfied that they offered him a substantive appointment to the Bench in Sir Richard Temple's time, and that he only missed it because the then occupant changed his mind and asked for a two years' extension. When the appointment unexpectedly became vacant Mr. Webb was in England, and it was not because either the Bombay Government or the Secretary of State undervalued his work that another candidate was chosen. With these facts before us it is evident what a little truth will suffice for a paragraph in Mr. Labouchere's paper. The pretence that a man of "exceptional distinction in his profession" should have been chosen for an appointment that is worth less, rather than more, than Rs. 800 a month answers itself. Mr. Labouchere must know well enough that barristers of exceptional distinction are not to be got in England even for County Court judgeships, of which the salaries, *mutatis mutandis*, are twice as liberal as those of a Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay.

THE HON. A. Brand, who has been elected for the Wisbeach division of Cambridgeshire, is a son of Lord Hampden, formerly the Right Hon. H. Brand, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and is a new aspirant for Parliamentary honours. His opponent was Mr. Surr William Duncan, of Horsforth Hall, Leeds, who declared himself ready "to render loyal support to the Conservative and Unionist Government under the guidance of Lord Salisbury, which has for nearly five years administered the affairs of the Empire with conspicuous success." Captain Selwyn, whose retirement caused the vacancy, was elected in the Conservative interest at the last general election by 4,169 votes against his opponent's 3,082, though at the previous election he had been defeated by 323 votes. The figures polled on Friday were Brand 3,900, Duncan 3,700. Mr. Brand's father, when Speaker, represented this division, and on his retirement and elevation to the peerage the bye-election in 1884 resulted in a Conservative victory by 903 votes. Captain Selwyn, whom ill-health compelled to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, was an officer of the Royal Horse Guards Blue and served under the Duke of Connaught in the Egyptian campaign. Another bye-election has become necessary through the death of Sir Charles Forster, who has represented Walsall since 1852. The constituency has been uninterruptedly Liberal since 1841. Sir Charles first contested it in 1847, but was unsuccessful, but since his first election it has been considered futile to oppose him. He was long responsible for the private business in the House of Commons. He was created a Baronet by Mr. Gladstone in recognition of his long services in 1874. Sir Charles, who was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death, was described as an obvious favourite with everybody. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation, which ought to have continued yesterday afternoon the discussion on the draft building by-laws, had to adjourn for want of a quorum. At half past three only one more member was wanted to make up the requisite number, and those who had put in an appearance waited very patiently for another quarter of an hour, when the anxiously-waited-for member not having come forward, it was decided to adjourn. The President intimated they would meet again on Thursday afternoon, when he would not wait beyond the stroke of three o'clock, but would go on with the business, no matter how few were present.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. STANLEY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The accident Mr. Stanley met with in Switzerland proves of a less serious nature than was at first reported. He fractured his ankle, not the thighbone.

DEATH OF SIR C. FORSTER.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Forster, M.P. for Walsall.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 26.

A collision occurred to-day at Saint Maude, a suburb of Paris, between two succeeding excursion trains. Over fifty persons were injured.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR PARIS. A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

PARIS, JULY 27.

The railway collision at Saint Maude last evening between two excursion trains was of the most appalling nature. Forty-nine persons were killed outright, whilst over a hundred were injured, some, it is feared, fatally. Three of the smashed carriages ignited, and many of the unfortunate passengers were burned to death. The station-master was so affected by the calamity that he lost his reason. The most awful scenes occurred. As soon as the news of the disaster became known, the parents and friends of the excursionists and a frenzied crowd, numbering some twenty thousand, flocked to the scene and remained all night, shrieking and mourning as the dead and injured were removed from the ruins.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Bombay mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The s. s. Assam with the English mails of 17th inst. left here at 5 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

The s. s. Britannia also left at the same hour for Colombo and Australia.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

The Poona Foxhounds met at Holkar's Bridge at six this morning, a field of about 20 turning out, including the Governor. The ladies present were Miss Pottinger, Mrs. Beckham, and Miss Ali Abdulla. It rained heavily the whole morning. The field first proceeded towards Kalas ford, from where Mr. Drew started, along nullahs, towards Yerrowda, and when near the jail found a jack, which gave the pack a good spin for ten minutes, resulting in the jack being killed. The hounds were then taken towards "The Sisters," all likely nullahs being drawn. On getting to the north of "The Sisters," the hounds struck another line and set off in full cry to the north-west, giving the field heavy work. After running over heavy country for four miles, the hounds were drawn off, it being past ten o'clock, the jack being eight miles from home. The hounds were in capital condition, and with Captain Peyton as officiating master they hunted splendidly ; and, notwithstanding the fact that everybody was drenched, the huntsmen were thoroughly well paid by the morning's sport. There were also present in the field Generals Gatacre and Hogg, Drs. Warren and Bull, Captains Wickham, Fanshawe, Foster, Mr. Turnball, &c.

MEETING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A number of members of the European Civil Service Association met at the Gymkhana Club to discuss the extension to the service generally of the more favourable retirement rules now enjoyed by the Public Works and some other departments, and the minimum limit of pension being raised in the case of officers holding high appointments in various branches of the service. It was decided to take up the points and obtain the co-operation of the Calcutta and London Committees in bringing them to the notice of the Secretary of State. At the same meeting a drawing was exhibited of a candelabra proposed to be presented to Mr. King, M. P., in token of his valuable services last year to Indian officers. It will be subscribed for by members of the service concerned generally throughout India, and the cost is to be Rs. 6,000. The testimonial is a magnificent centre-piece of solid silver, and has been designed by Mr. Jobbins, of Calcutta, the style being purely Indian.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

The rainfall recorded at the Yerrowda Observatory for the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. this morning is 1·05 and at the Sassoon Hospital for the same period 1·30. The total rainfall at Yerrowda is 7·75. The thermometer gives an average temperature of 74·4 ; the direction of the wind W.S.W., and the anemometer velocity of wind 415 miles for the twenty-four hours.

WANOWRIE GYMKHANA.

In consequence of the heavy rains, the Wanowrie Gymkhana arranged to take place to-day has to be postponed.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

The extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is thirty miles only from Sambulpore road station to Sambulpore, and not the more ambitious project linking Sambulpore with Cuttack.

DISBANDMENT OF THE 4TH MADRAS CAVALRY.

The 4th Madras Cavalry to be broken up, so that the remaining three regiments may be raised to a strength of four squadrons each, is known as the 4th "Prince of Wales' Own" Regiment of Light Cavalry, the Heir-apparent being its honorary colonel. In May 1785 it was raised as the 3rd regiment, and in February 1788 became the 4th. Mysore, Seringapatam, Assaye, and Mahidpore are on its records of service. Brevet-Major Fenton, its present commandant, was fortunate to get the regiment with only seventeen years' service. He will presumably be provided for in the 2nd Madras Lancers, the command of which, on 19th April next, will fall vacant, Colonel Galloway having to leave on attaining fifty-two years. With two exceptions, the permanent officers with the 4th are subalterns, who will be drafted into the other three regiments, doubtless, on the increase in strength of the latter. Two of these three are Lancers. It would be well if the 3rd Light Cavalry were given lances also.

THE CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

The Railway police at Jhansi station captured three notorious dacoits, Durag Singh, Radho Singh, and Ram Pershad, who were passing through *en route* to Harpalpur. The Political Agent at Bundelkund had issued warrants against them. The Thuggi and Dacoity Department reporting them to be desperate characters and armed, they were sent to Nowgong for trial the next day.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF VIZAGAPATAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

Archbishop Colgan consecrated Vicar-General Father Clerc as Bishop of Vizagapatam yesterday. The Bishops of Pondicherry and Nagpore, with thirty priests, assisted in the ceremony. The band of the Maharajah of Vizianagram was present.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

OUR Admirable Crichton has not failed, as September will see him again acting, managing, scene-painting, directing, coaching, dancing, burlesqueing and gagging in his usual indefatigable way on our Gymkhana boards, infecting every one working for him, from Prima Donna to Prompter, with his own indomitable good humour and melting the most apparently insurmountable difficulties in the light of his own peculiarly sunny smile. Wagner is said to have found his "motives" always floating in the air around him, ready to be listened for and caught ; perhaps it is so with Captain Hobday's "luminous ideas." A volume of his "Happy Thoughts" would be as edifying and instructive as Burnand's. He satisfies his troupe and the public alike, never risking the good-will of the one to gain that of the other : avoiding while he ignores with extraordinary tact the petty jealousies and jars which have become the proverbial reproach of amateur Thespians. A revival of "Robert Macaire," with an enlarged chorus and improvements, and "Faust," the libretto of which was written long before the days of "Faust up to date" at the "Gaiety," will probably be played on alternate nights, and it is already whispered that the memory of the welcome "Blue Beard" received at the "Novelty" in Bombay may induce our enterprising Impressario to try to obtain a similar success for both pieces this year also. But in this world nothing in life is certain except the end of it, and it is early yet to turn rumour into promise. We have sustained a great loss in Mr. Corbyn's sweet tenor and finished dancing, and still more in Mr. Buck's bewitching impersonation of ladies' roles ; but in Robert Macaire the cast will be little changed, as several of the principals who made such a hit last year will, we hear, obtain leave to come over and help us.

By reason of the rain which raineth every day outdoor pursuits have been for the past seven days a little unsatisfactory. As a reward for the temerity and patience of the courageous souls who ventured out to Ganeshkhind on Monday last to see the Gymkhana, the clouds lifted and it ceased to pour about six o'clock, when two of the events came off before a cloaked and macintoshed, but appreciative, audience who generally voted both well worth coming three and a half wet miles to see. The entries for "Tent-pegging" amounted to fourteen. Lord Harris has, we know, here and at Mahableshwar, proved himself an expert at this popular exercise in horsemanship, and with Lieutenant Bidgood, R.A., took every peg up to the fourth. Having broken his spear the Governor then took another weapon, and with breathless interest the spectators watched him bear down on his fifth and decisive peg. It was turned sideways, and though the spear struck it failed to carry it off, and Lieutenant Bidgood a moment after galloped in, triumphantly bearing aloft his well-won trophy. H. E. scored seventeen points to the winner's eighteen, while Mr. McMunn, R.A., came next with fourteen. The Ganeshkhind Derby, for which there were many entries, but for which only four horses turned up at the starting post, was easily won by Hilal, who had recently figured at the Poona Sky Meeting and was in good racing trim.

The Government House Dance on Tuesday was a "Limited" company, only a certain number of dancing people and no non-dancers being asked, and as the Aide-de-Camp in waiting can't possibly know everybody's favourite programme by heart, there were one or two grumblers who complained of not getting their own habitual partners. Nevertheless the dance was a particularly jolly one—the wall-flowers were few and the floor even more glossy to dance upon than usual. The graceful but inconvenient long trains worn by several of the young ladies, and not only by dignified matrons, were the cause of falls. The sensation of being lassoed round the legs and brought with ignominious suddenness to the ground is as unpleasant for the victim as it always seems to be amusing to the by-standers. Trains are as little likely to be abolished as spurs, their popularity resting on the same foundation—the vanity of human nature—but we may be thankful that at least they are less universal.

On Thursday Ganeshkhind turned out to play "the World," on the Poona cricket ground, in the most depressing weather, and were obliged to forego resuming play after luncheon, as it settled down into a thoroughly wet afternoon. "The World" were all out for 47—four of the team having made duck's eggs, but in justice to them we should say that the ground was dead and sticky owing to the heavy rain during the night ; however, it was even worse when the Government House team went in at a quarter to one.

Before play was finally knocked off on account of the rain, they had put together 61 runs for the loss of five wickets—Captain Butler, 18th Hussars, "not out," 13. A good many people had donned their "best bib and tucker" and appeared at about four o'clock at the Gymkhana in the forlorn hope that the match was still going on, but were reduced to grouping about in central positions in the big room, to show off their prettiest frocks, till the most popular man "*in Asia*," as an eminent authority would say, "soothed their savage breasts" with sweet music.

The first meet of the Poona Foxhounds, mastered by Captain Anderson, R.A., took place on Thursday morning at Yerrowda Reformatory. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the master, the whips and a few others were in orthodox pink, which gave a picturesque touch to the Field. Many ladies, including H. E. Lady Harris, were present. The new hounds look very fit and, for a first attempt, ran well and will doubtless do better as the season progresses. The run was a long one, beginning beyond "The Sisters" and ending at the village of Lohogaum, when the "Jack" took to the cactus, and it being late, hunting was given up for the day. Whilst drawing in the open beyond "The sisters" some of the hounds hit off the line of a Chinkara, but were quickly brought back by the whips ; while an unfortunate hare, being put up by a hound, rushed into the middle of the pack and was despatched almost as soon as seen. At about 9 a.m. the Field returned home well satisfied with their run. We see that complaints are being made of the ruthless and unnecessary destruction of this season's tardy young crops by their being ridden over when hounds are not actually running. For the sake of the humble cultivator we hope that our sportsmen will be more careful in future and the appeal may not be made in vain.

On Friday the previous day's match was continued, "Ganeshkhind" making a total before finishing their innings of 110 runs—a pretty severe beating for their opponents. At present they have won every match this season. We only hope that when more evenly matched they may be equally successful.

H. E. the Chief's cheery little dance on Friday night went off very well. There seemed to be fewer subalterns than one meets elsewhere and an abnormal number of Generals ; but they all did their duty nobly, and experience has taught us that a man who has attained field rank is far more easy to amuse and more willing to amuse other people than his fastidious one-starred juniors. The civilian element was naturally small, but there was no lack of men. The drugget was admirably stretched and the room, though small, is a good shape. There are inexhaustible resources for sitting out, and the taste displayed in draping verandahs, corridors, etc., was as remarkable as at H. E. Sir George Greaves's Ball at Mahableshwar. There were only twelve dances on the programme and the intervals were short, so no supper was provided or needed ; but with a nice appreciation of the tastes of the ladies there were sweets "galore." The gubernatorial party appeared in full force and composed, with the Chief and a General or two, one set of lancers, and all seemed to enjoy the lovely hash they made of the last figure. We broke up easily, not tired enough to view with dismay the prospect of a parade next morning.

Without wishing to be selfish and wanting fine weather, even if it be detrimental to the country, we do hope that the several interesting open-air functions in prospect for next week will not be spoilt by the rain. The postponed Wanowrie Gymkhana takes place on Monday, and "The Lancashires" celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Minden on the 1st August by trooping the colours in the morning and sports in the afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND was yesterday reported dangerously ill. For the last few weeks he has been unable to take any solid food, and has only been fed, on beef tea and other liquids. Sometimes he would rally, but the improvement never lasted long, and he always fell back again into his old weak condition. On Sunday a change was noticed for the worst, and a fresh carbuncle appeared on his chest. Yesterday additional medical aid was called, and a consultation was held with Dr. Wellington Gray. Last night Sir Henry continued to grow weaker, and little hope is now entertained of his recovery.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, at 3-30 p.m.

MR. S. SMITH was on Thursday (16th inst.) to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the statement that the license for the sale of opium in the district of Broach requires that the licensee shall sell not less than five and a half tons of the drug per annum, and that he was liable to a fine of Rs. 10,195 for selling one ton short of his guaranteed quantity, and whether the fine has been exacted : Whether his attention has been drawn to the statement that the quantity of opium compelled to be sold to the population of Broach (326,930 people) equals twenty million four-grain poisonous doses, and whether this statement is correct : Whether it is the case that the opium licensee may open many shops under his one license, and also that the Government takes power to compel him to open new shops : Whether his attention has been drawn to the statement that in 16 districts of the Bombay Presidency the consumption of the drug has increased 30 per cent. in five years, and whether this statement is correct : Whether his attention has been drawn to the statement in the "Moral and Material Progress of India" that it is proposed to close the chundoo shops, where prepared opium is smoked upon the premises, as the existence of these houses tends to spread the vice of opium-smoking, which is of recent origin in most parts of the Punjab, and whether the Government will urge upon the Government of India the expediency of giving prompt effect to this proposal : Whether the India Office has yet received a reply from the Government of Burmah to the inquiry promised, 26th February, in reply to the allegation that in the town of Akyab there are several hundreds of opium dens, though but one opium license is reported as given out : And whether he will ask the Indian Government to withdraw provisions calculated to stimulate the consumption of opium in India, in accordance with the decision of the House of Commons.

THE annual Assam dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant on July 2. Sir Steuart C. Bayley, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Assam, presided, and there were also present :—Sir F. Norman, Gen. J. J. H. Gordon, Surg.-Gen. A. Eteson, Surg.-Gen. A. C. C. De Renzy, Col. A. E. Campbell, Col. Sir J. Johnstone, and Messrs. H. S. King, M.P., A. Lafone, M.P., W. Blackhall, H. C. Williams, G. E. McLeod, J. B. White, E. Wahab, H. Earnshaw, W. Aitchison, A. Odling, R. Hart, J. L. Shand, C. E. W. Griffiths, J. S. Fraser, and N. Grieve.

DURING the present Session (says the *Times*) upwards of 300 public bills have come before the notice of the House of Commons, no fewer than sixty-three of these being introduced by the Government. Up to the end of last week thirty-one public bills had received the Royal Assent ; twenty had been sent to the House of Lords ; 103 had been dropped (mostly before reaching the second reading stage) ; sixty-five had been withdrawn ; one had been thrown out by Select Committee ; and four had been negatived on the motion for second reading. When the House met on Monday forty-three bills were awaiting Committee stage, twelve were in Committee, five were awaiting report stage, and one was awaiting consideration on recommittal. Of the seventy-six Provisional Order Bills introduced this Session, forty-two have received the Royal Assent and twelve have gone to the Upper House.

THE new Italian ironclad Sicilia (the second largest vessel in the Italian navy) was launched at Venice on July 6 in the presence of a brilliant gathering, including the King and Queen of Italy. The British ships Phaeton, Benbow, and Scout had arrived from Zara for the ceremony. The officers of the Italian squadron were entertained on the 7th at a private luncheon by the officers of Her Majesty's ironclad Benbow. On the following day the King and Queen of Italy lunched on board the same vessel.

I UNDERSTAND (writes "Miranda") that originally the Empress did not intend to accompany the Emperor to England, but that the Queen expressed how greatly she would be disappointed if such were the case, and so the Imperial plans were altered almost at the last moment.

THE Anglo-Portuguese Convention relating to Africa, which was signed on the 11th ult., was officially promulgated in Lisbon on July 7.

IN regard to the remarks on the subject which were made at Major Scott's recent lecture at Simla on smokeless powders, it is understood it is intended to indent for one million rounds of cordite cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifles. With this quantity very valuable experiments should be carried out ; while in case of war they would prove of the highest value. The Goverment of India may be congratulated on their go-ahead policy in this matter. The latest reports, by the way, of the experimental exposure of cordite in gun limber boxes to the full power of the sun at Mian Mir, show that no apparent deterioration had taken place in the explosive. Its ballistic powers will, of course, be tested hereafter.

THE anticipated "honours" consequent on the Emperor's visit (says "Atlas" in the *World*) are at the present moment, if possible, more keenly discussed in the City than the visit itself. In 1867, 1873, and 1874 baronetcies for the Lord Mayors, with knighthoods for the sheriffs, followed the entertainment east of Temple Bar of the Sultan, the Shah, and the Emperor of Russia ; but in 1880, when Sir Francis Truscott welcomed the King of Greece, he got nothing at all. Mr. Gladstone, who was then in power, declared that it required four incidents to create a precedent, and that he was not disposed to accept the responsibility of making it. It was, however, generally supposed at the time that Sir Francis Truscott's militant Conservatism had something to do with the Premier's decision. In 1885, and again in 1889, the Lord Mayors received baronetcies and the sheriffs nothing ; and, moreover, no mark of honour followed the second visit of the Shah. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the question gives rise to discussion and conjecture. [They have since been known by telegram.]

SOMEBODY writes to *Indian Engineering* :—You may have heard of the native overseer who believed that a "hydraulic crane" was only another name for a water bird, but the following amusing story caps it. A Political Agent in a Native State (I forget where) ordered the P. W. D. to put up a rain-gauge in some specified locality. The order was entrusted to a native overseer—who executed it in truly Oriental style ; the rain-gauge *was* put up, very nicely and accurately, but *over it* was built a very *pucca* little structure (much resembling a summer house) without even a hole or crevice to admit of a drop of rain coming in anywhere ! and—the man could not understand the Political Agent's wrath and dismay, when he saw this piece of native ingenuity, "for the purpose of keeping bottles from breaking."

SURGEON-MAJOR H. D. COOK, in charge of the Madras Leper Hospital, has submitted a very careful and elaborate Report to the Leprosy Commission on the result of the injection into twelve patients of the hospital of Dr. Koch's tuberculine lymph. The Report will be published on the return of the Commission to London. Dr. Cook intends treating twelve other patients with salol.

MR. JOSEPH PARKER, who has been until lately Assistant Director-General of Stores in the India Office, has now been promoted to be Director-General, in succession to Mr. A. Abercrombie Jopp, who has retired in consequence of ill-health.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Gerald Herbert Portal, C.B., Her Majesty's Consul-General for Zanzibar, to be also her Majesty's Consul-General for German East Africa.

MR. GOULDSBURY, counsel for Mr. Warburton, filed a plaint in the Court of the District Judge of Lahore on the 23rd instant, claiming a sum of Rs. 50,000 from Sardar Dyal Singh, proprietor of the *Tribune* newspaper at Lahore, as damages on account of the private as well as the alleged public libel of Mr. Warburton said to have been published in that paper from April to August 1890.

IN view of relieving the distress which had come to be so seriously apprehended in the N.-W. Provinces the Accountant-General had already been authorised to make a provision of Rs. 10,000 under "Famine relief" in his estimates for the year. The different projects for giving employment to the labouring classes in case of scarcity, says the *Pioneer*, are ready cut and dry in accordance with the instructions of the Famine Code, and work can be started if necessary at once. Even as it is the rains have arrived so late, that the kharif sowings, we should fear, will be very insufficient, and in that case the agricultural classes in the worst districts will need help to tide over the time till the spring harvest.

NEARLY twelve crores of rupees were coined and issued from the Indian Mints in 1890. This is the largest issue since the year 1877. The total number of rupees issued since 1835 amount to over 310 crores, of which 126 crores have been coined in Calcutta.

IT appears from the returns of the Currency Department that the note circulation at the end of the financial year 1890-91 was about 63 per cent. in excess of that at the beginning—about 26 crores as compared with 16 crores—a rise quite unparalleled in the history of the Department. The average net circulation during the year was meanwhile 42 per cent. greater than that of 1889-90.

THE extent of the anxiety which the prolonged drought is causing among the inhabitants of the Punjab, says the local paper, can be gathered from the fact that during the last few days natives at Lahore have been earnestly praying for rain, but as none came, they determined, on the 23rd instant, to call a gathering of Hindus and Mahomedans to hold a mass prayer meeting on the maidan opposite the Lahore Fort. From early in the morning men were sent out with drums through the city notifying the proposed meeting and exhorting people of every sect and creed to meet on the parade ground and jointly offer prayers to their respective gods and mediators to send down rain at once to avert famine. The bunniahs, it is stated, have publicly declared that if rain holds off for another few days they will be compelled to sell grain at famine rates.

MR. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who had gone to England on three months' privilege leave, having returned, took charge of his office yesterday from Mr. Crummey, who was officiating for him.

UNDER the heading "Horse-play in India," the *Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic paper, in its last issue, follows up the recent strictures in some of the Radical papers on the now famous dance at Sir James Dormer's. The *Weekly Register* is rather severe in the allusions it makes to the affair, observing with an amount of assumption that could only be equalled by a globe-trotting M. P. that "if English rulers in the East stopped to conjecture the effect of their little ways upon the mind of the subject race (but to do them justice they do not give way to harassing anxiety in this respect), they might have more than ordinary misgivings" about the Ooty festivities. Our London correspondent believes, there is no truth in the rumour that a meeting of "The Souls" is to be convened shortly to consider whether it is compatible with membership in that extremely select body to engage in such practices as those that have shocked so many goody-goody and steady-going people in this country. A celebrated poet tells us that

Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a fig to heaven.

But the soul he referred to was not that which Lord Wenlock is proud to call himself.

ACCORDING to an Odessa correspondent, it appears highly probable that British coal will very shortly be practically excluded from the Russian Black Sea ports. A regular fleet of colliers is now running between the ports at the Donetz Basin and Odessa, and extensive coal magazines are being established at Odessa and in other Russian ports on the Euxine. All the large consumers are adopting the native product. At present there is little difference in the price of Russian and foreign coal, but it is understood that the Government is so far determined to protect and foster the native coal industry, that the import duty on English coal will be raised to a prohibitive limit in the new tariff now being elaborated. Even under the existing impost, the import of English coal would be entirely arrested should the present inflated value of the credit rouble show any considerable decline.

AMONG the donations to the Mrs. Grimwood fund received by the Princess of Wales are the following :—The Princess of Wales, £100 ; Lord and Lady Rothschild, £20 ; per Lady Rothschild, £21 ; Isabella, Countess of Wilton, £5 ; Mrs. Leopold Rothschild, £10 ; Lady Emily Kingscote, £2 ; Miss Alice de Rothschild, £10 ; Lady Burton, £25 ; the Duchess of St. Albans, £5 ; Baroness de Rothschild, £5 ; Lady A. Butler, 10s. ; Lady Wimborne, £5 ; Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, £2 10s. ; the Hon. Lady Grant, £2 10s. ; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, £20 ; Lady Aberdare, £5.

THE report of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) for the half-year ended March 31 states that the revenue amounted to £383,306, from which are deducted £102,020 for the ordinary expenses and £53,144 for expenditure relating to repairs and renewals of cables, &c., the balance, added to £78,195 brought over, being £304,062. After payment of interest on debentures and debenture stock, the dividend on the preference shares, and an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, there is £205,313, from which £95,000 has been carried to general reserve. The directors recommend a final dividend for the year ended March 31 of 2s. 6d. per share and a bonus of 3s. per share, both payable on the 16th inst., tax free, and making with the three previous payments on account, a total distribution of 13s. per share, or 6½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, £313 being carried forward.

PROBATE duty has been paid on £393,339 18s. 3d. as the net value of the personal estate of Mr. William John Guesdon, formerly of Denmark lodge, Clapham, but late of No. 8, the Terrace, Clapham-common, who died on April 4 last. Probate duty has been paid on £35,903 7s. 7d. as the net value of the personal estate of Mr. Henry Sampson, late of Hill-road, St. John's Wood, and of Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, newspaper proprietor, who died on May 16 last. The other wills announced during the week include the following, the personalty being attached :—The will of Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., £218,549 10s. 3d. ; of Mrs. Alice Rossette Robertson (who bequeaths fourteen pictures to the trustees of the National Gallery), £7,721 4s. 2d. ; of Mr. John Crabbie, of Duncow, £317,000 ; and of Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, M.P., for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire, £149,227 (gross).

PRINCESS LOUISE, of Schleswig-Holstein, is the tenth of her Majesty's grandchildren to be led to the altar. The first to be married was Princess Charlotte, the sister of the Emperor William, whose nuptials were celebrated as long ago as 1878, and six of them have been married since 1888. The only occasion on which grandchildren of the Queen have married each other was in the year when Prince Albert and Princess Irene became husband and wife. There still remain twenty-three grandchildren unmarried, but most of them are hardly of a marriageable age.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

IT is not long ago that we were in a state of alarm at the non-appearance of the rain, and now agriculturists in this neighbourhood are becoming afraid of their crops again from another cause. Too much rain is washing away the sown seed, and they fear that if the rain does not abate and allow a little sunshine at intervals, the seed will rot. And indeed, during the past week, particularly during the last two days, the storm has been very severe. As will be seen from the official weather report, the rainfall recorded yesterday was the largest that had yet fallen in one day this season. Trees have been uprooted and overthrown and walls have given way before the high wind. On Sunday night the south wall of a house belonging to Bhinjee Ramjee, situated in Narayan Dharu Street, gave way owing to its being undermined by the heavy rain. Yesterday morning six trees were blown down by the wind in the Fort. A shed used for the storage of timber at Chinchbunder and another in Tindal Street fell, but fortunately no one was injured. A large tree at Matoonga was blown down on Sunday night, breaking a telephone wire in its fall. Three trees at Lady Jamshedjee Road and many other trees on other roads were uprooted by the force of the gale. Yesterday nearly every street was flooded. The water coursed down some of the narrow streets in the native town in streams, and in other parts of the low-lying districts the water lay in pools to the depth of several feet, flooding many houses and rendering them uninhabitable for the inmates. In the Fort the streets were almost impassable for pedestrians. The Maidan and the ground down by the Cooperage were transformed into lakes ; so was the open space in front of the Municipal Offices. Proceeding south to Colaba the road was found all under water. Down by the sea face the road was also flooded and horses waded knee-deep in some parts. The sea wall was breached by the force of the waves, which washed the stones across the ride. The sea and the rain together created such a flood that the water flowed over the road on to the vacant ground belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Up to the present, however, no accidents of a serious nature have occurred in the city.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL'S CASE.

JUDGMENT was given in the case of Ross v. Sir Bhagvat Singhjee, on the 6th inst., in which proof was recently led on the question of jurisdiction. The pursuers, Mrs. Williams or Ross, wife of George Ross, Stamford Street, London, and her husband, sued his Highness Sir Bhagvat Singhjee, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, India, for payment of the in-lying expenses and aliment of an illegitimate child borne by the female pursuer, and of which the defender was alleged to be the father. The sum of £2,000 of damages was also sued for on the ground of alleged seduction.

His Lordship found that the acts complained of took place in England ; that it was proved that the law of England recognised no claim at the instance of the pursuers for in-lying expenses and aliment or damages for seduction ; and that there were no relevant averments on record entitling the pursuer to damages. He therefore dismissed the action with expenses.

The Lord-Ordinary said the pursuers' story was that Mrs Ross had been seduced by the defender at a time when she was engaged to her present husband ; that she married when she was pregnant ; registered the child as the lawful child of her husband, but afterwards had the entry cancelled. Mrs Ross not only hid the fact of her marriage, but represented that her affianced husband had given her up in consequence of the birth of the child. The questions for consideration were (1) whether the rights of the parties fell to be determined according to the law of England, and (2) what that law was. It had been established by the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. Brodie Innes that by the law of England a woman who had been seduced had no right of action against her seducer, and that the only action was to sue for supposed loss of the woman's services to the parents or employer. It appeared that by the law of England the mother of a bastard child had no claim against the father for inlying expenses or aliment, and that the only statutory right to such payments was one which was strictly limited to the case of a single woman. Neither the male nor the female pursuer would thus have a right of action in England against the defender, assuming the truth of all they said in respect of in-lying expenses and aliment or seduction. That being so, one could quite understand the desire of the pursuers to bring their action in Scotland. But the question remained whether the rights of the parties fell to be determined by the law England. He was of opinion that they did. It was a principle of the law of Scotland that no action could be maintained in the courts of this country on account of a wrongful act committed in the jurisdiction of a foreign country, unless the act was wrongful by the law of the place where it was committed, and also by the law of this country. The pursuer took a further point to the effect that her claim was not limited to the sums stated, but included a claim of damages for assault and for recommending medicines with the view of procuring abortion. But the female pursuer averred that so far from wrongful treatment being received, she was flattered by the defender's attentions and remained in the service. His lordship, therefore, held that in so far as the pursuer's claim related to matters for which they would have no right of action in England, they would not maintain an action here, and, *quoad ultra*, that their averments were irrelevant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. yesterday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Britannia brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Lieut C J Wyndham, Mr W Gartside, Mr J A Bridges, Mr and Mrs Palmer, Surg-Major G M Dobson, Dr Tindall King.

From Brindisi.—Mr C R S Walker, Rev F Montgomery, Col Wighton, Mr H Collet, Col Macleod, Mr F F Weedon, Mr H Buckle, Mr D T Roberts, Mr Sawyer, Mr R B Turner, Lieut C Jackson, Mr Stevens, Col A Burney, Mr Schollay, Mr G D Dwyer, Mr Colville, Lieut-Col P K L Beaver, Mr L H Butcher, Mr J B Middleton, Mr J H Nelson, Mr Cunningham.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—From London : Mr J J Emery.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From London : Mr and Mrs Arthur Maltby and ayah. From Brindisi : Mr Speirs.

THE CLAN BUCHANAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you gave prominence in your paper to the fact that the "Clan Buchanan" had grounded near Perim, we shall be obliged if you will insert a short paragraph in your issue of to-morrow to the effect that she safely arrived at Suez on 25th instant. She must, therefore, have been floated without being much delayed.—Yours, &c.,

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Clan Line.

July 27.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 9.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

R J Woods, India, 45, Pall-mall
F E Dempster, India, 45, Pall-mall
W Franks, India, 45, Pall-mall
J J Mullaly, India, 45, Pall-mall
Lieut H Daly, India, 55, Parliament-street
W J Matchin, India, 9, Rose Hill-terrrce, Brighton
P K Ray (D Sc), 45, Mornington-road, Regent's Park
W E Neale (Cov), Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street, EC
R T Denne, Madras, 45, Pall-mall
H K Disney, Bombay, 45, Pall-mall
F W Marriott, Bombay, 45, Pall-mall
W F Sinclair (Cov), Bombay, 45, Pall-mall
Col J D Cruickshank, RE, Messrs Alexander Fletcher and Co, 2, St Helen's-place, Bishopsgate

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

A Hogg, India, 2 months' extraordinary leave
M Birkbeck, India, 3 months, MC
W T Martin (Cov), India, 1 week's furlough and to return
W H Cornish, India, 3 mos, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

S Ransom, India
R G Macdonald, India
E J Ebden (Cov), Bombay.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Col H M' Vibart, Madras, RE, 3 months, MC
Surg-Major J E C Ferris, Bengal, 6 months, MC
Lieut R de Vismes de Ponthieu, Bombay SC, 17 days, UPA
Capt W H D Rich, Madras SC, 3 months, PA

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col W R M Holroyd, SC
Lieut A C L Bailly, 14th Bombay Inf
Lieut H C Carnegy, 9th Bombay Inf
Col J D Cruickshank, RE
Lieut R F Sorsbie, Madras, RE
Lieut H Daly, SC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut A S Arnold, Madras SC

THE BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

THE following representation of the Millowners' Association, referring to the Bill to amend the Law for the Periodical Inspection of Boilers has been forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, under date July 23 :—

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to address his Excellency the Governor in Council with respect to Bill No. 1 of 1891, "A Bill to amend the Law for the Periodical Inspection of Boilers, &c.," which, they understand, will shortly come up for discussion in detail before the Legislative Council.

2.—Under date of 24th March 1891, the Association had the honor of submitting to Government its views on the provisions of the proposed enactment, and in so doing expressed at some length its objections to several of the clauses, and more especially, to section 37 giving inspectors power to examine prime-movers. These objections were dealt with in paras. 4, 5 and 6 of the Association's letter, and the concluding sentence of the last para. was as follows :—

'They (the Committee of the Association) would accordingly respectfully but most earnestly urge that no case has been made out for the institution of any form of inspection of prime-movers, and would therefore ask that section 37 be expunged from the Bill.'

3.—The reasons against the inspection of prime-movers put forward by the Association do not appear to have been sufficiently explicit, as at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 25th March 1891 the Honorable Mover of the Bill is reported to have said :—

'The millowners have presented a very reasonable memorial to Government on the subject of this Bill from which one may gather that they are of opinion that inspection (of prime-movers) is desirable.'

4.—In anticipation of the further discussion of the Bill, and to avoid any possible misapprehension, I am now directed to respectfully inform his Excellency the Governor in Council that this Association objects now as it always had done, to any power being placed in the hands of boiler inspectors to either inspect, supervise or report upon prime-movers.

5.—The arguments against the inspection of prime-movers have been frequently stated by the Association, but it has always been under the disadvantage of arguing a negative, as during the many years this matter has been under debate no definite reason—nothing, in fact, beyond the merest generalities—has ever been adduced in favour of inspection. On the occasion the Bill was last discussed, his Excellency the President appears to have said : 'With regard to prime-movers I have no doubt in my own mind that the Government will reject the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, and I do not think it is possible for Government to take any other course.' This announces a decision which my Committee venture to think could not have been arrived at without Government being possessed of powerful reasons in favor of inspection which the members of the Millowners' Association are not aware of, and the experts they have consulted have been unable to suggest. If this is the case, and Government are in possession of specific reasons for legislating in the direction proposed, my Committee trust they may not be considered out of order in asking that they may be furnished with them, as the members of the Association might be able from the practical knowledge at their disposal to throw new light upon them or indeed show that they were not well founded.

6.—The one general principle under which legislation of the character proposed is advocated, is to guard the lives and limbs of workmen, and to this as a general principle no exception can be taken. But to warrant legislation in this connection creating practically a new offence under the criminal law, my Committee respectfully submit that it is incumbent on its promoters to show :—

1st.—That the lives and limbs of work-people following their usual avocations connected with engines are especially endangered ; and

2nd.—That the proposed system of inspection will afford the desired protection.

Now the introduction of the steam engine into the Bombay Presidency is not of yesterday, and if there is any truth in the allegation that the supervision or tending of engines involves special danger there can be no want of evidence in support of it. In the past eighteen years we have had an experience of, say, thirteen years in which prime-movers were under inspection, and about five years when they were not, and during the latter period at least it might reasonably be expected, considering the many hundreds of steam engines in operation throughout the Presidency, that a heavy death roll and a considerable list of casualties should be forthcoming if the special dangers incidental to engine-room work-people were in existence. If such a record is available, the Committee would solicit the favor of its being placed at their disposal as the objections of the millowners represented by this Association to the inspection of prime-movers is based on the belief that no fatal accidents or serious casualties traceable to causes preventable by a system of inspection have occurred for many years past, if at all. It may be that their enquiries have not been sufficiently searching, and that their personal experience has been exceptional, but neither from inside nor outside sources have the members of the Association been able to ascertain any frequency of personal injury arising from other than purely accidental causes or absolute carelessness. These are sources of accident inseparable from the employment of people wherever there is machinery in motion, but the Committee of the Association confidently assert that neither from these nor any other causes is there more danger to life and limb in an engine-house than in any other part of a factory. On the contrary, the conditions under which engines are worked involve infinitely less risk to human life in the aggregate than the machinery which they drive. In the first place, an engine-house is almost invariably in a separate building from the rest of a factory, and the number of people in it is comparatively small. In a mill employing 1,000 hands, for instance, the engine-room staff would only be from four to five men, no women or children ever being engaged in such duty. These men, moreover, are all in their particular line experts ; engineers, engine-drivers, or oilers, whose customary duties are all devoted to the prevention of accident, and whose technical knowledge at once forewarns them of any accident involving danger to themselves. Inside a mill, on the other hand, a very large proportion of the work-people have to perform duties bringing them in close contact with the machinery regarding which they have no technical knowledge, and over which they have no control. The result is that while accidents from being caught in machines, belts, &c., are of frequent occurrence in mills, very few casualties, so far as the members of this Association are aware, take place among engine-room hands.

7.—Of course if the information and experience of the members of the Association are shown to be at fault in these matters, Government have 'prima facie' grounds on which to press forward special legislation, notwithstanding the objections raised by steam users, and in spite of the fact that nowhere else in the world has legislation of the same character been found necessary, but the Committee of the Association are convinced that if his Excellency the Governor in Council will either be pleased to consult, or permit the Association to obtain and submit for the information of Government the best professional opinion on this subject in India and England, no grounds will be found for classing prime-movers as more dangerous than other machinery, developing great but perfectly controllable power.

8.—Even should the contrary prove to be the case, however, and special danger be shown to exist to people employed in connection with prime-movers, the Association is by no means prepared to accept the character of inspection provided by section 27 of the new Bill as likely to answer its avowed purpose. As interpreted by the Honorable Mover of the Bill its purport is to permit of the boiler inspector having access to and the power to examine prime-movers without stopping engines when in motion, or any way harassing owners. The section itself, however, gives much wider powers than those described, as it requires owners to afford access and reasonable facilities to the inspector for inspecting and examining prime-movers which the Committee of the Association respectfully submit can only mean giving the inspector power to have engines stopped and opened up, as in no other way can any inspection worthy of the name be performed. In other words, the new law, if passed, would enable the inspector to cause the same or possibly even a greater amount of stoppage and loss than the former system of compulsory inspection of prime-movers abolished in 1887, while the power of harassing steam users would be infinitely greater. Under Act 5 of 1873 which placed the inspection of prime-movers on practically the same basis as boilers, the engines were stopped and opened up at the time of the boiler inspection, and in the majority of cases the one stoppage was sufficient for the yearly certificate, but section 37 of the draft Bill under discussion would, as it stands, enable an inspector to claim access to, and facilities for examining engines, as often and whenever he chose, and as already explained reasonable facilities for inspecting and examining could mean nothing else than stoppage and opening up as it would be unfair both to the inspector and to the owners for anything of the nature of an inspection to be performed while engines were in motion. This is difficult of demonstration without entering upon technical explanations which would be beyond the scope of this representation, but the Committee feel assured that no intelligent practical man would advice otherwise. On the contrary, they are confident that ninety-nine unbiassed professional men out of every hundred familiar with the working of land engines will go still further and support the views which have been consistently advocated by this Association that no system of inspection will be effective in adding to the safety of the lives and limbs of the work-people employed about prime-movers, and that the most effectual safeguard against accidents is the competence of, and the care exercised by those who have them in charge. Of the due enforcement of this safeguard Government have already assured themselves by enacting that all engines shall be in the charge of certificated men, and to this law—although deemed unnecessary so far as the Association is aware by all other civilised Governments in the world—no objection is raised. Elsewhere the work-people's concern for their own safety and the self-interests of the owners of engines are deemed sufficient protection, but the latter, which next to the ordinary dictates of humanity, my Committee consider the most powerful influence in favor of safe working, finds no place in the argument of those who have spoken in favor of inspection. Nowhere in the correspondence hitherto exchanged, nor in the debates which have taken place in regard to the proposed law, has it been adequately admitted that the object which the purchaser or erector of a steam-engine has in view is its continuous and safe working, which of necessity embodies the safety of those in attendance upon it, yet a failure in attaining this object not only already involves all reasonable liability under the criminal law but monetary loss of a serious character. Much more serious in fact than those unacquainted with the practical working of a mill or factory would be prepared to acknowledge, as an accident to an engine may, and generally does, mean a heavy loss in actual damage to the engine itself, and a more or less prolonged stoppage of the entire establishment with its concomitant loss of markets, dispersion of workpeople and so forth.

9.—To continue these arguments against inspection, however, my Committee feel to be unnecessary as the report of the Select Committee on the Bill fully confirms everything this Association has advanced regarding the question at issue from first to last. They unanimously agreed that:—

Considering the difficulties which arose in the application to 'prime-movers' of the Act of 1873, and the fact that Government has not, in the exercise of their discretion allowed to it by the Act of 1887, found it necessary in any instance to extend the provisions of that Act to the case of 'prime-movers,' the Committee are of opinion that so much of the Bill as provides for the continuance of such discretional application may properly be omitted. It seems obvious that in the existing state of circumstances the occasions for such application must be extremely rare, and should such occasions arise it will be within the competence of Government to provide for them by future legislation."

10.—How it comes that a majority of the Select Committee should afterwards agree to attach a section to the Bill directly at variance with their own distinct conclusions, is not for the members of this Association to explain; but they humbly submit they are entitled to ask that the important industries of this Presidency shall not be harassed by the illogical recommendations of the Select Committee, which undoubtedly involve uncalled-for restrictions based on sentimental grounds which have already been amply refuted as untenable in theory and disproved by experience.

11.—I am accordingly directed by the Committee to respectfully solicit that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to favor the Association with the specific grounds—other than the merely general expression "the protection of life and limb,"—which actuate Government in supporting the inspection of prime-movers, or if that be considered impracticable that the further discussion of the Bill be postponed until the best professional opinion can be obtained regarding the point at issue. The Bill is not emergent in any way, and no harm would ensue if it were held over till the meeting of the Legislative Council in Bombay next cold weather.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, for the purpose of adopting an amended balance-sheet of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit occupied the chair.

At the outset the chairman said that the balance-sheet of the company for the year 1890, through a clerical error, did not show bad and doubtful debts on its credit side, while the bad debt fund account was shown on its debit side. The matter, as the shareholders were aware, had gone before the court, and as suggested by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, the amended balance-sheet for the year 1890 was prepared and printed copies of the same were circulated amongst the shareholders. They had now met to adopt the amended balance-sheet. On the motion of the chairman the amended balance-sheet was adopted. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELECTION OF NEW AGENTS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Frank Chalk presiding, to appoint new secretaries, treasurers and agents, and determine the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

Mr. Chalk, the chairman, in addressing the meeting, said there were a few gentlemen present who were not qualified to speak to the meeting. And although the directors were not desirous to exclude any one holding shares from being present, yet the speaker would suggest as a matter of propriety and expediency that no one should address the meeting except those who were qualified under the articles of the association.

Mr. G. Reifferscheid, the acting secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report has already appeared in these columns.

The chairman, continuing, said it had been decided by the directors that, as he (Mr. Chalk) was familiar with the events of the last three months, he should say a few words to the shareholders upon the subject that brought them together that day. The shareholders were all fully aware that the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company owed its origin to the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormarjee Wadia, whose firm, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, were agents of the company during his lifetime. Afterwards his son succeeded him in the management of the company. The firm had a large interest in the company as shareholders and also as financiers. He was sure whatever turn the proceedings would take, there would be one feeling of regret at the severance of the connection with the company of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, who had been so long connected with it. When that unfortunate event took place, the directors thought it was a favourable opportunity for changing the system of remuneration of the agents. The shareholders knew that there were two systems prevailing in Bombay, one of which was the commission of a quarter of an anna per pound which the agents had been receiving, and the other of ten per cent. on the profits. Right or wrong, the directors were under the impression that the ten per cent. on the profits was the best system. Not only were the directors hopeful of improving the first agency of the company, but they also hoped to improve the finances, and therefore proposed a reconstruction of the management of the company on a sounder basis, so that the new board of directors might expect to carry things to a successful result. And the directors had confidence of their own ability to do that, and succeeded in making the company one of the safest in Bombay. The directors then made a temporary arrangement in making Mr. Reifferscheid their secretary, and with a view of giving effect to the new system of undertaking the agency made overtures to various firms. First and foremost amongst these, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company and Messrs. David Sassoon and Company were asked, but neither of them offered to take the management of the agency of the company. Mr. Pestonji Ardeshir Hormarjee offered to come forward and undertake the agency of the directors at ten per cent. on the profits. The directors had been all the while contending the system of remuneration which they believed would be in the interests of the company, and while trying to give effect to their views in that respect some of the gentlemen present there made exceedingly large purchases of shares. This was with the natural object of securing the agency on the old system of remuneration, which was in opposition to the views of the directors. Mr. Pestonji at once offered to withdraw from his nomination as agent of the company, and the directors were always willing that the agents should be elected by the shareholders, new or old. But they did desire above all things to secure the adoption of their views with regard to the remuneration. That was followed by correspondence between the large purchasers of shares. In the end the directors refused to transfer the shares and a suit was filed against them in the High Court. Some remarks had been made, and some idea still existed that the directors had refused to give any reason for the refusal of the transfer. But the directors had no personal objection against the large purchasers, and it was not possible for them to conspire, since they were in the position of trustees to the shareholders, and not conspirators against any legitimate interests. The real reason of their refusal to the transfer was through the system of remuneration upon which the contest took place. The proceedings in the High Court were, however, short, sharp and decisive, and the decision was accepted as final: and this resulted in the present meeting. A supplementary suit had also been filed, but was withdrawn upon explanation. The directors were still of opinion that the system of percentages upon profits was preferable; but the large purchasers of shares seemed to think otherwise. The question would, of course, be decided by a majority of votes. However, it could be said that if large holders of shares like Mr. Jehangir C. Readymoney and Mr. Kaikhooshroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck had been small holders, no doubt they would approve of the ten per cent. system and vote with the shareholders who were in favour of that system. It was earnestly hoped that instead of the original system of a quarter of an anna per pound, better terms would be brought forward at the meeting. Mr. Chalk considered it a very great advantage for the company to have wealthy and experienced agents, which, no doubt, the purchasers were. If it was decided to retain the old system of remuneration for the new agents, the directors could not consistently with their avowed expression of opinion remain in office, but would retire. And this, however, they did not do through any pique or ill-feeling, but with the object of preserving better harmony between the board and the agents. Their position resembled that of a representative Government whose policy might be condemned. (Laughter.) If they retired they withdrew in favour of their ministers. In this case it would appear to be that the Liberals would go out and probably the Conservatives would come in. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Chalk said he did not know what would come before the meeting, and the minds of all were open to any proposition that might be brought forward. He was sure that the difference of opinion would not diminish in respect of the new management. The directors had one object in view, and that was the success of the company, and Mr. Chalk, before resuming his seat, wished the new management on behalf of the board he represented every prosperity in the appointment. (Applause.)

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang proposed and Mr. Dhunjibhy Nowroji Patel seconded, that the firm of Messrs. Jehangir Cursetji Jehangir and their successors be appointed agents of the company for a period of thirty years, and that their commission be fixed at the rate of a quarter of an anna per pound on all yarns, cottons, and other fabrics manufactured and sold by the company, provided that at the time the company's profits would not be adequate to giving a dividend of four per cent., the said agents would be entitled to receive only one-third of the said commission, and that the company should enter into an agreement to that effect with the agents, and the directors should take steps to give immediate effect to the arrangements mentioned in this resolution.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Khambatta, a shareholder, dissented. He said that the sanction for expending Rs. 10,000 for doing work that could be covered with Rs. 1,000 was unjustifiable. He had nothing to do with the directors, whom he did not know personally, and the system of commission proposed by the new agents was tantamount to consuming the rights of the poor. The new agents could easily succeed in effecting their purpose of passing the resolution if they wished.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang pointed out to the dissentient that the system of remuneration had been in vogue for years past, and it was not quite consistent that he should suddenly become indignant at the proposition of a system tolerated for years past.

Mr. Ratiram D. Desai was in favour of the resolution, but protested against Mr. Khambatta's language in describing the shareholders as being the nominees of the new agents. He considered the appointment of substantial agents very desirable, for the reason that if capital were required for the working of the company, it would be furnished by them at a reasonable rate of interest. If the agent worked on the percentage on profits, he would be borrowing money at a heavy rate of interest. The agents proposed were very experienced men of business in this branch of Bombay industry, as they had the management of a number of mills.

Mr. Damodar Iswardas agreed with Mr. Khambatta that the management should continue in the hands of the late agent's son, Mr. P. A. Hormarjee.

The resolution was then put to the vote, when ten were returned for it and eleven against it.

Mr. Heeramaneck requisitioned the passing of the resolution by a poll under article 17 of the association.

Objection was taken to Mr. Bergendhal, as he was not a shareholder, and the chairman ruled he could not vote, although be held a power-of-attorney executed by the gentlemen owning the shares.

The chairman then announced that, through Mr. Bergendhall not being entitled to vote, the result was a tie. He therefore thought that in so important a proposition involving grave issues, it would be better for him not to give his casting vote, but settle it by taking a poll.

This was taken by open voting, and the result was the resolution was carried by a majority of 674 (by shares) against 43.

Mr. Chalk said this was an indication that the system of remuneration was the best for the company and expressed his pleasure at the resolution being carried.

Mr. Chalk returned thanks to the shareholders for the resolution they had passed, and expressed his thanks to the agents and directors.

This closed the first part of the meeting.

Another meeting was immediately held, at which the following new directors were appointed:—Messrs. J. J. Guzder, K. M. Heeramaneck, Jehangir C. Jehangir, Dorabji K. Shroff and Pherozshah M. Jijibhoy.

The chairman said that the new board of directors would enter upon their duties with the best wishes of the old board.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A DISPUTE ABOUT TITLES.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes Court, Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, delivered judgment on the question of jurisdiction raised in the case in which Cooverjee Cowasjee Arjania sued to recover from Alibhoy Ismael Rs. 101 as damages sustained by him, owing to the defendant's wrongfully demolishing a wall in the rear of the plaintiff's house situated at Agiary Street, outside the Fort. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Cama, of the firm of Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment on the question of jurisdiction raised by the defendant, said:—This is a suit for damages for trespass to immovable property. The plaintiff alleges that he is, and has been, since 1887 in possession of a well forming the southern boundary of his house; that recently he made certain additions to it in order to raise its height; and that the defendant demolished the additions and thereby committed tresspass resulting in pecuniary damage. The defendant traverses these allegations, asserts ownership and possession in himself, and strenuously contends that the suit, being in substance one for the determination of a right to or interest in immovable property, its cognizance is barred by section 19 C. (g.) of Act 15 of 1882. The first question is whether the plea to the jurisdiction is sustainable. Much stress was laid on the uniform practice of the Court. Now it is prefectly true that actions of trespass to realty have ceased to be brought in this court from an idea that they were excluded from its jurisdiction by the above-cited Act. Having regard to the observations of Westropp C. J. in Nenbai *vs.* Haim, 4 B. H. R, 123, the Court should act under the feeling therein indicated—namely, it must take a long-established practice of the Court to be the law of the Court until it is overruled by a higher tribunal or by the legislature. If I deemed the practice wrong, I should send up the case to the High Court with a view to having it set right. I think, however, that the case is governed by Bapuji *vs.* Cooverji (Bom. H. C. Printed Judgment for 1890, p. 960). That decision was based on the ground that the Indian legislature has made a deliberate departure from the English statute 9th and 10th Vic., clause 95, section 58, which ousts jurisdiction in cases where "the title shall be in question," and has used instead the words "suits for the determination of a right to or interest in immovable property." The judgment goes on to say that such a description can refer only to suits brought *expressly* for the purpose of obtaining a decree determining a right or interest in immovable property, and cannot include a suit for money in which a question of title may be raised by the defendant. The character of a suit cannot be altered either by a *bona fide* defence of title or the motive by which the plaintiff is actuated. It is competent to the Court to decide the point of titlle incidentally, even though it is not empowered to pass a declaratory decree. Its incidental adjudication on the title cannot operate as a bar to a regular suit in the proper court to try the title over again. Such, or nearly such, was the reasoning by which the High Court sustained the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain claims for fazundari rent, involving a conflict of title. It is equally applicable to an action of trespass to land where the claim is for compensation for injury arising out of it. I therefore disallow the plea of jurisdiction. The case must proceed to trial.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE AT SIMLA.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following account of "La Fete des Enfants":—

It was that, pure and simple. For days past, I might more properly say for weeks, our children have been talking of little else but the Fancy Dress Ball to which their ever kind and popular friend, Lord William Beresford, had bidden them on the 20th of July, the day on which he made his first appearance in this part of the world, a few years back; and punctually at 5-45 on the evening, of July 20, at the Town Hall, were to be seen our little people, ranged two by two in a long line, waiting for the band to strike up and herald their entry into the ball-room. Quite at the other end of the room, which, by the way, was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, Lady Lansdowne stood to see the march-past, and at the entrance, welcoming his young guests and receiving their hearty genuine congratulations, was the host, garbed as a Chelsea Pensioner, whose services to his country would be counted by the many medals adorning his red coat. The band strikes up and away start the leaders. Three times round the room does our juvenile procession march, and then the well-known strains of Sir Roger de Coverly causes a break in the ranks.

Ranged up in two long lines, the well-known beautiful country-dance begins. Vivandieres, one in ruby and white, and the other in light-blue and white, open the ball, and merrily is the dance carried on until most of the long line have had their turn. Suddenly the dance music stops, a familiar air calls to mind that tables, laden with the good things of the earth, are groaning to be relieved, and the young people respond with alacrity to the invitation. As soon as appetites were satisfied, the Chelsea Pensioner announced that an adjournment to the theatre was absolutely necessary, and away trooped the merry crowd. Here a most entertaining magic-lantern exhibition was given under the direction of Colonel and Mrs. Deane. Amidst breathless expectation and in dead silence, in large letters, appeared on the sheet, "Many happy returns of the day to Lord William." The applause was immense. Wee hands clapped themselves sore, tiny voices cracked in their efforts to cope with the hearty cheers which emanated from throats much older than theirs. Old and young joined in one supreme outburst, "Many happy returns to Lord William!" and the cheers redoubled when the second picture gave the audience a most faithful portrait of their host. After the children had laughed themselves hoarse over some most amusing comic scenes, a return was made to the hall, where dancing was resumed with unflagging energy. At a quarter-past eight dinner was announced, and Lord William, with one of his little guests, led the way to the banquet. The younger children remained in the ball-room to enjoy themselves, and after a time were taken home, as happy as ever they were in their lives.

Altogether there were about one hundred children in costume, and two hundred parents and friends bidden. The dining-room was transformed into a fairy bower, and the two hundred guests who sat down were struck with the taste and grace of the table decorations. At the conclusion of the dinner Sir Frederick Roberts, in a few but very appropriate words, which were most heartily received, asked the company to drink the health of, and many happy returns of the day to, Lord William Beresford, who as briefly thanked his Excellency and expressed the real pleasure which it gave him to receive so many friends of all ages and sizes on such an occasion. Returning again to the ball-room a cotillon was formed, and kept going with great spirit for some considerable time. Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, remained throughout the entertainment, and were most active in promoting the enjoyment of the little people. Lord William Beresford was here, there, and everywhere, thoroughly identifying himself with the children and seeing after their pleasures. Captains Pollen, Pakenham, and Brazier-Creagh were energetic lieutenants, and assisted most materially to the success of the evening.

But what shall I say of the dresses? A most difficult task. Probably the youngest guest present was the God of Love. A tiny little morsel, hardly able to stand, was Cupid: and yet how he knew his work! He caused himself to be the centre of attraction, and was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen who were never tired of admiring his pretty little limbs and his gracious smile. Next in size, and quite as much admired, was Powder Puff. An exceedingly lively young personage was the Shepherd of Northern India. He insisted, in all the pride of his three or four years, in dancing a *pas seul* to the merriment of those around him, and once entered the long lane formed by those in the Sir Roger de Coverly dance, from which rather dangerous position he was promptly rescued by the ever-watchful Chelsea Pensioner. Perhaps among the older children the two Vivandieres carried the palm, but they were most closely run by an exquisite little Grecian Maid, "fair and beautiful" to see. Portia in her scarlet robes, danced with a typical little Irishman, who waved his shillelagh in true Hibernian style, while a little Boy Blue, who luckily bethought himself not of blowing his horn, looked on with wonderment. Fair Circassia was represented by the fairest of the fair; and a most sterling little officer of the 17th Lancers, heir to a noble and ancient house of Scotland, was *militaire* to the backbone.

A lovely little dot, beautifully dressed, a Royalist Lady of Charles I.'s time, toddled about quite unconscious of the admiration levelled at her. Colleen Bawn, of course, was there, while an Irish Fiddler armed with his instrument and famed for his manipulation of it, had no time to charm his hearers. Puritan and Japanese maids, gipsies, and little Bo Peeps vied with each other in the tastefulness of their costumes. Red, White and Blue, a most patriotic dress, was much admired, while several Duchesses comported themselves with aristocratic dignity. Fairies and butterflies flitted about, and one very beautiful representative of Millais' well-known picture, "Cherry Ripe" looked as if she had just come out of the frame. White China and Folly, Swiss Peasant, and Ice Queen, moved about in company with a very handsome young lady attired in court dress of 1800. The sea was represented by Neapolitian Fishermen, who, armed with their nets, evidently meant business; Knave of Hearts and Knave of Diamonds were both there; while young Master Harlequin ran in and out of the crowd as smartly and silently as his popular elder on the pantomime stage.

I feel I have not done justice to all the lovely dresses which were to be seen at the ball, but the ever-shifting kaleidoscope makes it almost impossible to see everything; and for any omissions I may have made I duly apologise. The 20th of July will remain for ever a red-letter day in the annals of the children of Simla. A more joyous assemblage probably was never seen before in the Town Hall, and the wish which came from every heart that evening will be re-echoed through the length and breadth of India—"Many happy returns of the day to Lord William Beresford!" He has been with us sixteen years; he has made himself popular and beloved by all. To those who have not the privilege of his acquaintance, he is known as an ever-courteous officer, ever ready to lend assistance where assistance is required. "Many happy returns to Lord William, and may we see him with us in India for many a year to come!" The following is a list of the guests and costumes:—

Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice	Vivandiere
Miss Elsie Harris	Japanese Lady
„ McCracken	Royalist
„ Barlow	Puritan Maiden
„ L Elsmie	Gipsy
„ K Elsmie	Lady Teazle
Three Misses Stephen	Three Little Maids from School
Miss Val Christie	Kathleen O'Brien
„ Du Cane Smyth	White Witch
„ W Latimer	Italian Peasant
„ E Latimer	The Colleen Bawn
„ Warburton	Japanese Lady
„ Sheema Walker	Queen of Fairies
„ Daisy Walker	Mary Quite Contrary
„ Jeffrey	Gipsy
„ Durand	Red, White and Blue
„ De Laessoe	Ice Queen
„ Ward	Lady, 18th Century
„ Mellis	Bo Peep
„ Fenn	Red Riding Hood
„ Cullen	Peasant, 15th Century
„ Cullen	Golden Butterfly
„ Von Heyking	Rose
„ Bowyer	Bo Peep
„ May Hewitt	Duchess of Devonshire
„ Leena Hewitt	White Duchess
„ Dorothy Sayward	Portia
„ Russell	Witch
„ Ida Russell	Swiss Peasant
„ Russell	Bo Peep
„ A Robertson	Golden Butterfly
„ Lowtas	Bo Peep
„ Dallas	Japanese
„ Dallas	Circassian
„ Williams	Peg Woffington
„ Clark	Puritan
„ Browne	Japanese
„ Gladys Gore	Duchess of Devonshire
„ Margery Porter	Little Bo Peep
„ Mary Obbard	Gianetta
„ Charles	Red Riding Hood
„ Burt	China
„ Queripel	Forget-Me-Not
„ Edwina Roberts	Vivandiere
„ Benedict	Young Princess
„ Goad	Blue Bell
„ Goad	Daisy
„ Arnott	Court Dress
„ Arnott	Fairy
„ Arnott	White Witch
„ Dorothy Deane	Grecian Maiden
„ Deane	Hospital Nurse
Miss Campbell	Pink Rose
„ Barclay	Bo Peep
„ Baines	Court Dress, 1800
„ Wallis	Fairy
„ Clowes	Red Riding Hood
„ Barbour	Cherry Ripe
„ Barbour	Wood Fairy
„ D Lyall	White China
„ Lilian Grey	Folly
Master Barrow	Fairy
„ Barlow	Neapolitan Fisherman
„ Badcock	Page
„ G Latimer	An Irish Fiddler
„ Gordon	Powder Puff
„ H McDonald	Jockey
„ Johnston	A Shepherd of N. India
„ Fenn	Neapolitan Fisherman
„ Brown	Harlequin
„ Guy Moncreiffe	Officer, 17th Lancers
„ Gerald Moncreiffe	Page
„ Von Heyking	Butterfly
„ Allen	Knave of Hearts
„ Douglas Sayward	Beefeater
„ Dallas	Little Boy Blue
„ F Harding	Young Lambs and Sheep
„ G Harding	Little Boy Blue
„ Wallis	Young Squire
„ R Barbour	Knave of Diamonds
„ Johnston	Page
„ Lyall	Paddy
„ Hebbert	Cupid
„ Arthur Grey	Gentleman, 18th century
„ Burt	Gondolier
„ Leslie	Cook
„ Meryn Leslie	Neapolitan Fisherman
„ Queripel	Masher

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

"A WELL-WISHER" has been good enough to write all the way from India to inform me that the circular in which Sir George Greaves rebuked officers for travelling second class was a "confidential" document. I really do not see that this is a very material fact. There are cases, of course, in which, by the unwritten laws of society, a "private" communication is sacred. If man writes to me in my editorial capacity a "confidential" communication, I consider that I am bound to go to the stake rather than disclose his identity. But if a man writes a latter which may do harm, or is intended to do harm, or is otherwise objectionable, I do not see what right he has to screen himself or the document by marking it "private." In the case referred to, I take it that the officer who received this circular in the first instance thought it for the public interest to make it known that illegitimate pressure was being put upon officers for a stupid and mischievous purpose. I think that he did right, therefore, to communicate the document ("confidentially") to me; and I hope that his example will be followed in all similar cases.

The Indian Government has recently issued a very high-handed and arbitrary order in the case of four Bengal regiments, which have been "mustered out" and replaced by new regiments raised from different classes. The order in question requires the officers of these regiments to hand over the funds and properties of the bands and messes to their successors. Now the Government have clearly no jurisdiction over either of these matters. Their contribution to the band and mess funds is notoriously small and inadequate. It does not cover in the one case the salary of the band-master, or in the other the rent of the mess-house. All the rest of the outlay, including the provision of instruments and music for the band and furniture, plate glass, &c., for the mess is met by the subscriptions of the officers. For the Government to order how this property shall be disposed of is, therefore, an act scarcely distinguishable from confiscation.

Is it in support of Sir John Gorst's proposition that mediocrity is dear to our Indian Government, or is it simply from Tory love of jobbery, that Lord Harris has asked Lord Cross to sanction the appointment of Mr. W. C. Webb, barrister-at-law, as third Presidency Magistrate at Bombay? The regulation requirements for this post are that the person appointed should, for at least ten years, have been a practising barrister; that he should have gained exceptional distinction in his profession; and that he should possess a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language. But I am informed that Mr. Webb has never had any practice; that his qualifications are of a strictly mediocre kind; that his knowledge of the vernacular is rudimentary; and that he has been tried as a Magistrate in temporary vacancies, and has been found wanting. Both in letter and spirit the proposed appointment seems to be a flagrant breach of the rules intended to prevent needy and incompetent Anglo-Indians being foisted upon the Indian taxpayer. Moreover, the declared policy of the Secretary of State is that appointments of this class should, as far as possible, be reserved for natives. But if Mr. Webb is appointed, there will not be a single native on the Magesterial bench of the Presidency town. This will be the less excusable because the Bombay Bar, which gave Mr. Justice Telang to the High Court, is strong in its native members, and among them competent and legally-qualified men are available for this appointment.

The Government have been more embarrassed by the devils' dance at Ootacamund than most people have any idea of. It has only been by the most skilful jockeying that the matter has been kept out of the House of Lords, and I understand that the denizens of the India Office have been almost as much worried about it as they were about the Manipur disaster. Moreover, this seemingly innocent gubernatorial recreation has given great offence throughout India. The natives are accustomed to look for dignity of demeanour in their rulers. Their own Princes are invariably solemn, always behave decorously, and are never known to smile, and they therefore cannot understand or respect a Jubraj who flirts with other men's wives, or a Senaputty who cuts capers in a ball-room, dressed up as the Father of Lies. One of the first duties of an Emperor, we are told, is to look like an Emperor; surely, therefore, it is incumbent on a Jubraj or a Senaputty to behave "as such."

I had a talk with an eminent Anglo-Indian on this subject a few days ago. Here are his criticisms:—If we want to bring the British Raj into contempt among the natives a few more such balls would do it. But the most extraordinary thing in this one was the ladies' dresses. I've been to 'Ooty' myself, and a capital place it is—doesn't err on the side of over-righteousness. But the ladies of 'Ooty' as angels! Ah!—but I forget; it was a fancy dress ball."—*Truth.*

PORTSMOUTH AND THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

A DEPUTATION from Portsmouth had an interview with Lord George Hamilton, at the Admiralty, on July 8, to urge objections to the rumoured scheme for removing the Indian troopships from that port. The members of the deputation were the Mayor (Sir Edward Pink), the ex-Mayor (Sir William King), Mr. R. W. Beal, and Mr. Emanuel, all of whom addressed the First Lord of the Admiralty in favour of the retention of the troopships at Portsmouth. In reply Lord George Hamilton said that in this matter the Admiralty acted as the agents for the India Office and the War Office, with whom the completion of the arrangements would lie. No change would come into effect until 1894, but it was clear that in 1894 it might not be practicable to continue the repairing and fitting of the Indian troopships at Portsmouth, or even to man them there, as the Admiralty would require more men for their own purpose, and the dockyards would probably be crowded with other vessels. Besides having regard to the age of the Indian troopships, some of them having run for thirty years, they must look to the possibility of their being replaced by some other arrangement. The whole subject was under the consideration of a committee, and the report of that committee was not yet out; but even when the report was received it would be impossible to specify at once what steps would be taken in 1894. The Admiralty, however, would be ready, as before, to allot the South Jetty at Portsmouth to the India Office and War Office for the shipment and disembarkation of troops. The deputation thanked the right hon. gentleman and withdrew.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN EUROPE.

THE first annual convention of the Theosophical Society of Europe was held on the 7th inst. at St. Jonn's Wood, the chair being occupied by Colonel H. S. Olcott, the president-founder of the Society. Mrs. Besant, Mr. W. Q. Judge, vice-president of the society, and various delegates from Ireland, Sweden, Spain, and other countries, were present, and took part in the discussions. The business of the morning included resolutions passed in honour of the late Mme. Blavatsky and the presentation of the reports of the general secretaries and treasurers. The theosophical out-look appears to be most favourable in Scandinavia, though it was said that great exertions were being made also in Spain and Austria. Among the resolutions carried were two in which it was decided that the best manner of perpetuating Mme. Blavatsky's work would be to publish theosophical works as much as possible, and that a memorial fund should be started with this object in view. Colonel Olcott submitted to the convention a proposal for the division of the deceased lady's ashes into three portions, to be severally entrusted to the Theosophical centres in Madras, New York, and London. It was determined to carry out the suggestion, and to accept the offer of a Swedish lady, Mme. Scholander, to provide an urn of embossed copper to contain the portion assigned to Europe.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON'S JUBILEE.

ANNIVERSARIES, jubilees, centenaries, and the like, are the order of the day. Why should not Messrs. Cook and Son—the world-famed tourist agents—have their innings with the rest? It is just fifty years ago that Mr. Thomas Cook, a humble member of the lower ranks of the middle class, hit upon the brilliant expedient of a special train to run some six hundred people, members of a temperance society, from Leicester to Loughborough—a distance of eleven miles and a half. The company did the thing cheaply, and the trip was a great success. The event would probably attract little attention now; but let us not despise the day of small things. This little trip was the beginning of the great company which now gives booking facilities over nearly two million miles of railways, oceans and rivers. Sunday marked the jubilee of Messrs. Cook's concern—for it was on July 5th, 1841, that the historic trip from Leicester to Loughborough was made. What the company has accomplished in the meantime may be gathered from a volume by Mr. Fraser Rae, just published by Messrs. Cook and Son, and entitled "The Business of Travel." An account—with extracts—of this interesting work follows:—

THE FIRST EXCURSION BY RAIL.

There was at one time a strange prejudice against railways. To most people a journey by train was a synonym for sudden death. The prejudice still exists in out-of-the-way places in the country. "Now do'e be careful 'bout the trains" is even now the regular form of advice given to any one contemplating a railway journey in the West country and elsewhere. Fifty years ago railway travelling was a very different matter to what it is to-day. There was neither the comfort nor the safety which is now within the reach of all. Cheap trippers there were none, simply because there were no opportunities for cheap tripping. It was Thomas Cook who began this sort of thing in 1841. Here is an account of the first excursion by rail:—

"An arangement had been made to hold a large public gathering at Loughborough of the members of the temperance society and their friends. Mr. W. Paget had offered the use of his park for the purpose. Suppose, then, thought Mr. Cook, that the railway company were to run a special train from Leicester to Loughborough for the occasion, the success of the meeting would be assured. In the speech which he made at Leicester in the evening he gave expression to the thoughts which had passed through his mind, and he asked those present who approved of the suggestion to hold up their hands. The majority responded to his request, and the result was to confirm him in his wish to carry his plan into effect. He remained in Leicester with a view of making an arrangement with the railway company. He saw Mr. John Fox Bell, who was then its secretary, and laid the case before him. Mr. Bell's reply was: 'I know nothing of you or your society, but you shall have the train.' Furthermore, he handed Mr. Cook a contribution towards the preliminary expenses. Having been so successful in Leicester, Mr. Cook next proceeded to Loughborough to complete the arrangements there, the demonstrators having to be fed after being conveyed to the place of meeting. Everything was duly planned, and, on the 5th of July, 1841, the train for which Mr. Cook had bargained carried 570 passengers from Leicester to Loughborough and back at one shilling a head. This is believed to be the first publicly advertised excursion train which was run in England. It is worthy of note that the charge then made for the double trip is the same as the charge for one which is made now by excursion train between the two places."

ORGANIZING THE SYSTEM.

This was the beginning of Cook's tourist system. The organizer of this temperance trip at once became a man of note in the neighbourhood. He was frequently applied to when others wished to arrange for an excursion train to be run on conditions resembling those of the first. He continued for a time to organize excursions, and finally arranged to house as well as convey his passengers. Hence the plan of hotel coupons now familiar to every one who travels with the tickets of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. It was not long before Wales and Scotland came within the range of his operations, and before many years had passed he sighed, like Alexander, for new worlds to conquer.

"By the end of the season of 1850" (says Thomas Cook) "I had effected arrangements with almost all the railway companies of the Midlands, the North of England, the North-western, the Eastern Counties, and some of the Southern lines. Interchanges of traffic had been made with numerous companies, and, in addition to the established system for Scotland, I was extensively engaged in conducting local trains and opening out more comprehensive plans for visiting watering-places and tourist districts, including Ireland, the Isle of Man, &c. These openings and facilities had familiarized the people of the Midland Counties with the most celebrated places in the district, and the various railway companies had begun to make excursion traffic a great feature in their regular travelling arrangements, and the necessity for local agency was greatly diminished. But though circumscribed in plans of local operation, I had become so thoroughly imbued with the tourist spirit that I began to contemplate foreign trips, including the Continent of Europe, the United States, and the Eastern lands of the Bible."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Then came the Great Exhibition of 1851, during which Mr. Cook reaped a rich and well-deserved harvest. He conveyed to the capital and back to their homes, no fewer than 165,000 persons.

On a Monday morning in May (says Mr. Fraser Rae), after the Exhibition was open, the superintendent of the passenger traffic for the Midlands and Mr. Thomas Cook were up at five o'clock to see the first train start, carrying excursionists from Leicester to London and back for 15s. The Great Northern was also a competitor for the traffic, the result being that by nine o'clock on that Monday morning the fare from Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and other competing points to London and back fell to 5s., at which price it remained till the close of the Exhibition.

THE FIRST "PERSONALLY CONDUCTED" TOUR.

On July 4th, 1856, the first "personally conducted" touring party left Harwich for Antwerp, Cologne, Baden-Baden, and home by way of Paris. Switzerland was soon afterwards opened up. Then when Mr. Cook had settled his business in Switzerland, he began to look across the ocean to America; and, fortified with letters from Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster, he travelled to New York, and began to extend his system over the United States. The Cooks have, in a word, looked upon the whole world as their happy hunting-ground, and no effort has ever been spared to seek "fresh woods and pastures new," to which they may "personally conduct" their patrons, and in which these patrons may disport themselves after their kind.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

AT noon on July 8, the bronze equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, was unveiled by the Prince of Wales. The whole of the space behind the Duke of York's column was densely crowded. Among those present were the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Northbrook, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Alcester, Lord Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Wantage, Sir Patrick Grant, Sir F. Haines, Gen. Milman (Lieutenant of the Tower), Gen. Goldsworthy, MP., Sir F. Chapman, Sir Ed. Bradford, Sir L. Pelly, Sir P. Lumsden, Sir J. Goldsmid, MP., Sir R. Temple, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, Gen. Fraser, Gen. Hutchinson, Gen. Dodgson, Sir R. Hasson, Sir F. Leighton, Sir N. Kingscote, the Dean of Westminster, Gen. Ellis (in attendance upon the Prince of Wales), Mrs. C. Herepath, Miss Boehm, Lord and Lady Napier, and the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala.

The statue is a replica of that erected at Calcutta, and bears the following inscription:—

ROBERT NAPIER,
Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
Field Marshal
and
Constable of the Tower of London,
Born 6 December, 1810; died 14 January, 1890.

On the other side are the words:—

Erected by his countrymen MDCCCXCI.

Lord Chelmsford, in asking the Prince to unveil the statue, spoke of the great services the late Field-Marshal had rendered to his country during a period of over sixty-two years, by which he had secured for himself not only the highest approbation of his sovereign and a grateful country, but also the admiration of foreign Powers.

The Prince of Wales gave an outline of the career, as a soldier, of the man whom they had met to honour. As a man, he continued, the late Lord Napier possessed all the qualities which create affection and inspire respect. Able, persevering, prompt in action, without fear and without reproach, he strove to be the friend of the friendless, and the support of the needy, whilst at the same time he allowed no personal feeling to interfere with the discharge of his duty as a soldier. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness then proceeded to unveil the statue, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, exchanged a few words of greeting with the members of the family of the late Field-marshal.

LORD RANDOLPH'S DEVELOPMENT.

THE *Speaker* says:—Sir Donald Currie having pu the Grantully Castle on the berth out of her turn, s as to afford him the best possible chance of bein comfortable, Lord Randolph might fitly have considered himself under the restraints incumbent on a gue in criticising the arrangements of the vessel. If h refused to join the general mess, and insisted upon separate table for himself and his cronies, he did violence to the etiquette of the ocean in a way which all must agree, would be impossible in such men as, say, Lord Dufferin or Lord Rosebery. If he sent messages to ladies desiring them to move, in order that his card-table might be comfortably set, he was forgetful of a rule which is confined in its operation to no country and no place. His rating of the stewards for not taking the stones out of his prunes was regarded by all who heard it as an amusing evidence of his fitness for a journey through Mashonaland. To find a parallel for Lord Randolph's patrician superciliousness as a traveller, we must go back to the days of Lord Durham, who, when he was starting for Canada, insisted on all the guests in the hotel at Liverpool clearing out, in order that he and his suite might enjoy the privacy due to their station. To those whose memories are longer than that of the average man, Lord Randolph's churlishness will come as no surprise. They remember that before he was paragraphed into a reputation as the prince of good fellows, he was generally regarded as something more than a spitfire. It was not nice of him, for example, to christen Lord Iddesleigh "the goat," and then to jockey him out of the leadership of the House. His nicknaming of Mr. Smith and Lord Cross as "Marshall and Snelgrove" would have been in better taste if he had sprung from a social level nearer to theirs. Mr. Herbert Vivian in his authobiography has told us—ex relatione Lord Randolph himself—that he has addressed the words, "You're a d——d fool," to Sir William Harcourt across the floor of the House, the Speaker pretending not to hear. In the Session of 1881 Mr. Gladstone was irritated into comparing his lordship to one of those domestic insects whose bite is not felt, the contrast being with the flea, whose bite is generally felt at once, especially if it is of the lodging-house variety. But to the average man all this is ancient history. He only knows Lord Randolph as a man who is for ever giving dinners to, or being dined by, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Frank Lockwood, Lord Morris, the Count de Mun, Mr. George Lewis, Surgeon Nedley, Father Healey, Mr. Prof. Mahaffy, Col. North, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Guedella, and other men of light and leading. A man with friends so many, and so diversified, ought surely to be one overflowing with the milk of human kindness. But it appears that it is not so.

THE ROUMANIAN ROYAL ROMANCE.

THE following official communication has been published at Bucharest regarding the projected betrothal of Prince Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, and Mdlle. Vacaresco, one of the Queen's maids of honour:— "Such an intention, which would be contrary to both the constitution of the country and to the common sentiment of the Roumanian people, could never hav been seriously entertained, and the statements circulat ed on the subject are complete inventions."

On the other hand, Mdlle. Helene Vacaresco is (th Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* says) still stay ing with the Queen of Roumania at Sinaia, and enjoy Her Majesty's open favour. "Prince Ferdinand, o his side, declares that he will abdicate his rights to th throne rather than renounce his love match. The in fluence of his father, Prince Leopold, and of his aunt the Countess of Flanders, has been brought t bear upon him in vain, and the Roumania Chambers are now thinking of the probability of having to elect as heir to the throne Prince Ferdi nand's younger brother, Prince Charles Anthony, wh was born in 1868, and is an officer in the Prussia army. Naturally (the correspondent adds) Quee Elizabeth's warm espousal of Mdlle. Vacaresco's sui is giving rise to a good many ill-natured interpr tations. That which finds most general vent in th Opposition papers tends to show the Queen as havin laid a deep plot for discrediting Prince Ferdinand, i order that the King may be driven to select one of th Princes of Wied, Her Majesty's nephews, to succee him. This, however, is absurd. The Queen entertain a great affection for Mdlle. Vacaresco, who is a youn lady gifted in no ordinary degree. She has publishe a volume of poems, which has earned a prize from th French Academy, and she is altogether extreme fascinating. Nobody feels surprised that Prin Ferdinand should have fallen in love with her, and political exigencies render it utterly impossible that sh should become Queen of Roumania."

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE partial mobilisation of the navy was carried in effect on Wednesday morning, 8th instant. The *Tim* remarks, with regard to the forthcoming manœuvre that both fleets are typical of fleets which we shou probably send to sea in war. But the tactics proper adapted to the one are necessarily different from tho properly adapted to the other, and this difference ha no doubt, been duly recognised in the instructio issued to their respective commanders. Those instru tions have not been made public. It is manifestly n expedient to publish to all the world the conclusion drawn by capable and responsible officers from exper mental operations of a novel and, so far as we know, an unprecedented character. But, at any rate, as f as the principal manœuvres are concerned, t country will not be startled and amused by nav alarms and excursions, by mimic battles at s by the capture of undefended ports, or by t wholesale destruction of commerce. On the oth hand, the Admirality have wisely resolved n to attempt the impossible, by striving to keep t whole matter secret. The sure result of such a poli is that our own officers are often kept in the dark wh foreign Powers always find out, sooner or later wh they want to know. Whatever authorised cor spondents and other observers may see, theref they will be at liberty to describe. They may n always be able to penetrate the whole scope and pu pose of the operations undertaken; but it can hard be that the evolutions of such a fleet as the Northe fleet will fail to yield results of the utmost interest, n merely to professional critics, but to everyone who ta an intelligent interest in naval affairs.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

FROM St. Petersburg it is announced that the ren of the Triple Alliance has enhanced the significa of the approaching visit of the French fleet to Cro tant, and is calculated to strengthen the already cl relations between the two countries. At the sa time it is affirmed that, while the Emperor and advisers recongnise the expediency of maintain the most friendly alliance with France, there is likelihood of the two Powers entering into any for treaty.

The *Moscow Gazette* publishes a leader, at expense of what the *Times* St. Petersburg corresp dent describes as very absurd reflections upon Engl as the first naval power. It observes that, altho the French fleet is the second in point of stren the pre-eminence given to England in this respec very doubtful. The French ships are mostly new modern, while the English vessels are old and out date. English sailors are "hirelings," and brave in time of peace, or when attacking some w and puny foe, as at the bombardment of Alexand It questions very much whether they would be intrepid against a serious enemy with non-hired m It also proceeds to assure the French that the Rus fleet is not so weak as is generally supposed.

GUN EXPLOSION ON H.M.S. CORDEL

THE Secretary of the Admiralty has received following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, tralia, dated July 6:—

Commander-in-Chief, Australia. Sydney, July 3-30 p.m. Admiralty, July 6 2-6 p.m. Cordelia arr Regret to report that serious accident has happene board Cordelia; 6in. No. 3,131,687 exploded, killing Lieut W P Hillyar, R N; Lieut George M Go RMLI; 414 RMA, Gunner William John Langf 144,274, Ordinary Seaman Herbert Hill 49 Ship's steward's boy, John Charles Ralph Br Chatham, 3120, Private George Darvill, RM. severely wounding:—130,483, Able Seaman Ge Kinge. Severely wounding:—2206, RMA, A Bombadier John Healey; 2,324, RMA, Acting Bo dier Joseph Armitage; Chatham, 453, Sergeant J Martin Barber, RM; 109,203, Able Seamen Henry Louks; 143,414, Ordinary Seaman James Slightly wounding:—137,200, Ordinary Se Edward Dicker. All wounded doing well. R fully by post as to cause, inquiry to be made as to *Admiral.*

IT is foolish to "hide your light under a bu and just as foolish to let all your bright thing covered by dirt when you can clean everything w cake of SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE SONS, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

THE German Emperor and Empress arrived in Eng[illegible] on Saturday (July 4), and on the approach of [illegible]r yacht, the Hohenzollern, to Sheerness Harbour [illegible]y were welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm, the [illegible] on all the British men-of-war within sight manning the yards, and Royal salutes being fired on all sides. Port Victoria was reached at noon, but the train bearing the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Clarence and Avondale, who were to welcome the Imperial visitors did not reach the port for three-quarters of an hour subsequently, the Hohenzollern having made an unexpectedly speedy voyage. However, when the Prince of Wales hastened on board the yacht the greeting which passed between uncle and nephew was of a hearty description.

Windsor was reached at a quarter-past four, the Empress being received at the station by the Princess of Wales. As the carriages were proceeding to the Castle a halt was called at the Town Hall, where the Mayor presented an address, to which the Emperor replied thus, speaking clearly in English:—"I am very much obliged for your kind welcome, and I am very much pleased to visit my grandmamma, who has been so kind to me both before and since I occupied the throne." The Imperial party were enthusiastically cheered as they drove through the crowded streets to the Castle. With the Emperor, in the first carriage, were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught. The Empress was accompanied, in the second carriage, by the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice. At the Waterloo Door the Emperor and Empress were warmly welcomed by the Queen. In the evening there was a grand dinner party at the Castle.

THE CHURCH PARADE OF THE WINDSOR GARRISON.

In spite of the drizzling rain which fell on Sunday, 5th instant, the Emperor inspected the 2nd Life Guards and the 2nd Bn. Scots Guards before proceeding to Holy Trinity Church, which is attended habitually by the Household Troops. The combined bands of the Life Guards and the Scots Guards took part in the musical portion of the service. The Rev. A. Cane and the Rev. G. Robins assisted in the service. After luncheon at the Castle, the Emperor drove to Cumberland Lodge, and inspected the silver wedding presents of Princess Christian and the marriage gifts of the Princess Louise, Prince Aribert and Princess Louise having previously paid a visit to his Majesty at the Castle. In the evening the choir of St. George's Chapel (Mdme. Albani assisting) sang a selection of sacred music before the Emperor and Empress and the English Royal family.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ETON VOLUNTEERS.

On Monday morning, 6th instant, the Emperor went to Eton and inspected the college Volunteers, who paraded 250 strong and marched past his Majesty. After the evolutions he thus addressed them:—"I am much pleased to see the boys, and they have gone through their exercises creditably. I am glad to see so many of them taking interest in the study of arms, and I hope that, if ever they have to draw their swords in earnest, they will not fail to draw them to some purpose, and to use them with the pluck and energy which are always the mark of the British soldier." Three hearty cheers were then given for the Emperor, who was afterwards conducted over the college by Dr. Warre.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

On Monday afternoon, amid the most brilliant surroundings, the wedding took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, of Princess Louise, granddaughter of the Queen, and youngest daughter of Princess Helena and Prince Christian, with Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The chancel of the chapel presented much the same appearance as usual, save that on a low shelf behind the altar were many cases containing white flowers, lilies, and spireas. For the most part, so far as the eye could judge, west of the rails, but above the steps leading upwards from the chancel proper, were two rows of gilt seats, with cushions, forming an incomplete triangle, with its apex pointed westward. The ceremony was attended by the Queen, the Emperor and Empress, and most of the members of the English Royal Family. The bride was met at the west door by the choir, who sang a hymn (composed by the Bishop of Ripon) as she passed up the nave. She wore a gown of rich white, with a long train and a veil of precious lace. It was noticeable that the floral trimming of her dress was extended round her bodice behind and upon her train. She wore a pretty green bonnet with moss roses, and looked very sweet and happy. The bridesmaids, who carried bouquets of yellow roses, wore white dresses with silver girdles, and with trains of crepe de chine. They were lady Esther Gore, Lady Emily Cadogan, Lady Edith Ward, Lady Elizabeth Meade, Lady Mabel Egerton, and the Hon. Beatrice Bridgeman. The Queen wore a sort of black zouave jacket over her ordinary dress of rich black silk, to the shoulders of which were affixed the epaulettes of the German regiment of which her Majesty is Hon. Colonel. The service, which was solemnised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was not of long duration. Prince Christian gave the bride away. The chants were Garrett in A, and the anthem was "Hearts, that love true."

The Queen affectionately kissed the bride, Mendelssohn's Wedding March sounded from the organ, and the great State ceremony was over. The formality of signing the register was transacted in the Green Drawing-room by the Queen, the bridegroom and bride, the German Emperor and Empress, the parents of the newly married couple, and various members of the Royal and Princely families, and the newly married pair started for Cliveden (the residence of the Duke of Westminster), the bride being dressed in pure white, with a white hat. At Cliveden the Royal pair have been enjoying the most exquisite and the most restful piece of mingled woodland and river scenery which is to be found in England.

THE EMPEROR'S SONS AT FELIKSTOWE.

While the Royal wedding was in progress, the five sons of the German Emperor and Empress were crossing from Flushing to Felixstowe. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern left Port Victoria for Flushing on Sunday morning, and it was not until eight o'clock on Monday evening that she arrived in Harwhich harbour. The weather had been exceedingly changeable, while the wind throughout blew half a gale from the south-east, raising a heavy sea. The pilot would not bring the yacht into the dock, and the young Princes were landed in a steam launch, and at once drove to Felixstowe. Two large houses have been hired—South Beach and South Cottage. Rooms have been prepared in the former for the reception of the Empress, who is expected to visit her children during the week. The other residence is also situated on the cliff, within a short distance of South Beach.

MUSICAL RIDE IN WINDSOR PARK.

The German Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, was out early on Tuesday, and, driving to Queen Anne's Ride witnessed a musical ride by the 2nd Life Guards. The Duke of Edinburgh was on the ground, and the Princess of Wales and several other of the Princesses were present, in spite of the rain. When the quadrille had gone through there was a little panic as the lance section charged at full gallop, even the Empress, Princess of Wales, and other Royalties who had arrived on the ground in carriages, being a little taken aback at the suddenness and impetuosity of the charge. At the end of the display the Kaiser rode up to Capt. Burt, to whom the credit of the consummate skill shown in training is due—and, taking him by the hand, said he congratulated him on the most interesting spectacle. To another officer the Emperor said it was by far the best thing of the kind he had ever seen, and he especially admired the seat of the men.

THE STATE BANQUET.

On Tuesday evening (7th instant) the Queen gave a grand State banquet in honour of the Emperor and Empress in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle. Covers were laid for the unprecedented number of 150 guests, who included four prominent members of the Government, and as many more of the Opposition. The glorious Gothic hall, 200ft. in length, 34ft. wide, and 32ft. high, with its shields on the wall in memory of every Knight of the Garter since the foundation, never looked better than it did when Queen Victoria moved amid reverences to her place in the middle of the long table. At one end was a buffet stored with cups and salvers of gold plate, and at the other end was a similar buffet, the first ornament of which to arrest the eye was the tiger's head of gold, weighing half a hundred weight, with eyes, teeth, and tusks of purest crystal, which was taken at Seringapatam. Above this was the famous jewelled peacock, which is so precious that it is not put into position until a few minutes before the Royal party enter, and the no less striking jewelled umbrella, with the possession of which the Empire of India is in the Orient traditionally associated. Flanking these were faded banners that once rallied the bodyguards of Runjeet Singh. The great table was almost inconveniently covered with the wondrous gold plate, the total value of which is said to be three million sterling, and which since the death of the Prince Consort has scarcely ever seen the light more than by twenty or thirty pieces at a time. The Queen had the Kaiser as her principal guest, the Lord Chamberlain at one end of the table and the Lord Steward at the other. The band of the Royal Artillery played a selection of music. The menue, surmounted by the Royal arms, the Imperial monogram, and a view of Windsor Castle, and surrounded by a coloured border containing the emblematic flowers of the United Kingdom—the rose, thistle, and shamrock—was as follows:—

Potages.
Bisque d'Ecrevisses aux Quenelles.
Le Printanier.
Poissons.
Les Tranches de Saumon, Sauce Genevoise et Tartare.
Les filets de Soles frits.
Entree.
Les petits Vol-au-vents Financiere.

Releves.
Haunches of Venison.
Roast Beef.
Rot.
Les Cailles bardes aux feuilles de vigne.
Entrements.
Les Asperges a la sauce.
Les Cotelettes de Volaille a la gelee.
La Charlotte Russe aux fraises.
Les petits Babas au Curacoa.

Only two toasts were given—the health of the Kaiser and the health of the Queen. After dinner the Queen, with the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, proceeded to her Majesty's Grand Reception Room, through the Waterloo Chamber, her Majesty's private band being drawn up in this latter room, where also the rest of the Queen's guests remained.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S GARDEN PARTY.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen, the Emperor, and Empress were present at a garden party given at Cumberland Lodge by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, to celebrate their silver wedding, and took tea in the pavilion. The day's proceedings included a cricket match between a team selected by Prince Victor Christian against the officers of the Household Brigade.

STATE PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA.

For the first time since he ascended the Throne, the Kaiser made public entry into London on Wednesday evening (8th inst) and, with the exception of a farewell visit to be paid to Windsor on Monday (12th inst) from Hatfield, His Majesty exchanged Windsor for the metropolis. His Imperial Majesty was accompanied by the Kaiserin and by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. On their arrival at Paddington they were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and a great array of military. The Royal and Imperial party at once entered open landaus, and, preceded by an escort of Horse Guards, drove to Buckingham Palace amid the enthusiastic cheers of the great crowd which had assembled along the route, which lay through Hyde Park. The Emperor and Empress dined at the Palace, and afterwards attended a grand State performance at the Opera, Covent-garden. Their Majesties, who had an escort of the Life Guards, arrived at the Opera House a few minutes before nine o'clock. They were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and conducted to the Royal box. A large number of Royal and distinguished personages had been invited, and when the Emperor and Empress arrived the scene presented was of a most brilliant description. Indeed, for anything like a precedent for the imposing spectacle presented we must go back to April 19, 1855, when, in the thick of the Crimean War, and when the English nation were waiting for the tardily arriving intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, the Queen "commanded" a State representation of Beethoven's "Fidelio" in honour of the Emperor Napoleon III. Her Hajesty herself, wearing a crown of diamonds, then occupying a seat in the Royal box. Festoons of roses, marguerites, arum lilies, and other flowers were hung around each tier, looped by posies of similar flowers, while on the topmost tier the pillars were completely concealed. Bouquets in which the blue cornflower, a favourite of the German Emperor, frequently peeped out among the rest, were placed in every box. The Royal box was festooned from end to end with ropes of English roses, while the enormous bouquets provided for the Royal party were formed of similar flowers, with the addition of orchids, and were decorated with streamers of the Prussian and British colours—black, yellow, white, and blue. It was not till a few minutes past nine that the signal was given of the approach of the Emperor and the Empress, and the Prince of Wales was called from the Royal antechamber to the entrance hall to welcome his guests. "God save the Queen" was played by the Coldstreams, and the Emperor, in the levee uniform of the Garde du Corps, the helmet surmounted by an Imperial eagle, entered with the Empress on his arm, when, preceded by all the Court officials, the Imperial party passed up the grand staircase. The scene at this moment was one which will linger long in the memory. The naval and military uniforms, both German and English, and the gay costumes of the ladies, were placed in bold relief by the more sombre levee dress of the gentlemen. The prelude to "Lohengrin" commenced. Better representations have doubtless been heard of this opera, but allowances must be made for nervousness, and also for the fact that Mr. Alec Marsh for the first time in Italian, played the important part of Telramund (under the circumstances doing himself great credit) and that Signor Perotti, who notwithstanding the Italian termination to his name is a German by birth, was suddenly called upon to replace M. Jean de Reszke as Lohengrin. M. Edouard de Reszke, however, made a noble representative of Henry the Fowler; Miss Eames and Mdlle. Giulia Ravogli were again Elsa and Ortrud; and, despite occasional faulty intonation on the part of the chorus, the magnificent scene in which the monarch holds his Court upon the banks of the Scheldt must have been fully appreciated by the Royal party. Although doubtless more or less out of voice, M. Jean de Reszke appeared in the chamber scene of "Romeo et Juliette." He was cordially received, and shared the honours of the beautiful "Nightingale" duet with Mdme. Melba. Next—conducted by Signor Bevignani—came the final act of Gluck's "Orfeo," which includes the duet with Eurydice, and the famous air "Che faro," the latter, of course, sung by Mdlle. Giulia Ravogli. Last of all, though at a very late hour, was commenced the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," including the magnificent scene of the Benediction of the Swords, the whole closing with the grand duet between Valentina and Raol. The trying music of Raoul, was at very short notice sung by Signor Ravelli; Mdme. Albani again being a most dramatic representation of the heroine, while MM. Edouard de Reszke and Franceschetti were respectively St. Bris and De Nevers. The Imperial party remained till the end of the performance, not quitting the theatre until a quarter of an hour past midnight.

DIPLOMATIC LEVEE.

The German Emperor rose at 7 a.m. (on the 9th inst.) and enjoyed a prolonged canter in Rotten Row, returning to Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock, when he breakfasted with the Empress. After breakfast the Emperor and Empress received deputations from the Germans resident in London, and from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The last named asked His Majesty's assistance on behalf of the suppression of the African slave-trade, and the Emperor, in replying, referred to the inhumanity of the Arab dealers and to the sufferings of their victims, and said something must certainly be done to put an end to such a state of things. At half-past twelve the Emperor and Empress held a levee of the Diplomatic Corps in the Reception Room at Buckingham Palace, when M. de Staal, in the absence of M. Waddington, introduced the Ambassadors, their wives, and the attaches to their Imperial Majesties. Immediately after the levee, about twenty-four officers of the Reserve and Landwehr of the Imperial German army lunched together at the Tivoli Restaurant, Capt. Perino, of the Naval Regiment, presided, being supported by the Prince von Pless and Count Douglas. The menu card was surmounted by the crossed flags of Germany and England, and headed, "Festmahl der Deutschen Reserve und Landwehr Officien nach dem Empfang bei Sr. Majestat dem Kaiser, in Buckingham Palace." The only toasts proposed were those of the Emperor and of the Queen.

LUNCHEON AT LORD LONDONDERRY'S.

The Emperor and Empress were entertained later, at luncheon, at Londonderry House, Park-lane, by Lord and Lady Londonderry. Among the guests who had assembled to meet the Imperial visitors, who arrived at two o'clock, were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. John Morley, Sir William Harcourt, Count Hatzfeldt, and Mr. and Mrs. Goschen.

GARDEN PARTY AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The garden party on the 9th inst. in the grounds of Marlborough House was a brilliant and perfect success. The Queen and her suite attended, and stayed from five till seven. The invitations were for 4-30, and the Kaiser and Kaiserin arrived in good time. The company numbered 3,500, and to attempt to give a list of the guests would be to reproduce pages of the peerage, and nearly half the muster roll of the House of Commons. The toilettes were by far the most effective of the season, dresses which outclassed all those seen during the four days of the Ascot meeting. The predominating hue was a subdued heliotrope, but the feature of the day was the unusual quantity of lace worn by some of the most strikingly beautiful of the fair sex. The lovely gardens of the Marlborough House have seldom looked better, and to look at the Princess, when in due time she appeared to greet her guests, smiling, bowing, and chatting, it was not easy to associate her with the status of a grandmother. The band of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards (Queen of England's Regiment) and the Grenadier Guards played a selection of music during the afternoon. Notwithstanding the police arrangements, the crowd in St. James's-street and Pall-mall and St. James's Park was so great that invited guests had serious difficulty in approaching the side entrance close to the German chapel, and a similar difficulty was experienced when the time came for departure when the crowd had vastly increased.

STATE CONCERT AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The Queen had hardly started on her return journey to Windsor at seven, and the Imperial visitors had not had time to do more than dine, before it was time for them to meet at the Albert Hall for the State concert. Long before the Emperor and Empress arrived with their suite the great hall, save only the reserved boxes, was crowded with people, and though instead of the banks of orchids and the profusion of floral adornments witnessed at Covent Garden there was put a border of flowers round the place where Mr. Barnby stood to do his duty as conductor and a scarlet drapery hanging from the Royal box, the spectacle was a worthy sequel to the splendours of the previous Wednesday night. The Emperor attended in semi-State, and the light blue tunics of the numerous Uhlans of the suite—many bearing upon their breasts tokens of active service in 1871—united with the scarlet of British uniforms in giving colour to the scene. The principal feature in the programme was the selection, consisting of the four most successful scenes from Sir A. Sullivan's "Golden Legend," in which Mesdames Albani and Belle Cole and Messrs. Lloyd and Henschel sustained the principal parts with their usual conspicuous ability. The Imperial party evidently enjoyed the concert immensely, and they stayed late before returning to Buckingham Palace.

THE STATE VISIT.

On the 10th inst. the Emperor took part in that pageant which, from the public point of view at all events, was of greater interest than any other. Having at an early hour, half-past six, inspected the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, and subsequently visited the Royal Naval Exhibition, his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, left Buckingham Palace at 12·45 for his State visit to the city, passing amidst throngs of enthusiastic spectators and gaily decorated streets, by way of the Mall, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside. Here and there along the line an ill-conditioned person attempted a hiss, which was drowned immediately by the cheers of the multitude.

The city itself presented a remarkably gay and animated appearance. Great preparations for the visit had been made, and nothing omitted that could have lent colour or brilliancy to the proceedings. Charing-cross, the Strand, and Fleet-street were bedizened with bunting and arched strings of many-coloured pennants, a specially attractive display being made on the site of the old Temple Bar, where the Griffin was the centre of a splendid array of flags and loops of flowers, words of welcome to the Imperial and Royal visitors being lettered on the two largest flags in English and German characters. Similar decorations reach up Ludgate-hill to St. Paul's Cathedral, the roadway surrounding which has been lined with Venetian masts, supporting festoons of laurels. Queen Anne's statue, in the space fronting the Cathedral, was surmounted with coronets. Cheapside displays many banners with words of loyalty and welcome. The one striking attempt at floral decoration is in the middle of Cheapside, between King-street and Queen-street, where the Emperor turned to the approach of the Guildhall. An immense canopy in the form of a crown was suspended across the street, looped up with long streamers of roses, and having depended from the middle a huge basket of flowers. This formed a fitting termination to the route of the procession to the city, and the return journey along Queen Victoria-street and the Thames Embankment is no less bright with emblems of welcome.

The Infantry of the Honourable Artillery Company formed a guard of honour for the Emperor at Guildhall.

CONTINENTAL OPINION ON THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

THE semi-official *Fremdenblatt* of July 5 comments upon the particularly friendly character of the German Emperor's reception in England, a reception which is the expression of the relations between England and the Triple Alliance. The *Fremdenblatt* seizes the opportunity to say that these relations should not be designated by the word "Quadruple Alliance," but should be regarded as being promoted by the common interests of the Powers concerned. No power in Europe can feel that the situation, such as it is, has anything threatening in it. The *Neue Freie Presse* says:—"While it is merely hatred of Germany that has caused France to become unfaithful to the ideals of her historic development, and while Russia only submits from sheer necessity to French advances, the Triple Alliance and its relationship to England have a natural foundation in the endeavour made by its members to secure the maintenance of peace. It is only by England's friendly action in associating with the allied Powers that the strength of the Triple Alliance has been placed beyond all doubt."

The Berlin *National Zeitung* of July 4 describes the Emperor William's meeting with Queen Victoria as one between the monarchs of the two most peace-loving nations of Europe. After dwelling upon the racial affinities and the community of certain traits of character existing between the two nations, and the important interests which they have in common, the article proceeds:—"In no part of Europe nor elsewhere are British and German interests opposed to each other. Germany has a great interest in being able to count with certainty upon England's support, and even the moral weight of the latter's friendship with the Powers forming the Triple Alliance is of great benefit to this alliance. England, who well knows her own interests, stands at least to the same extent in need of the friendship of the three allied Powers. England is menaced by the Powers inimical to the Triple Alliance in the very regions which form the pillars of her world-wide greatness. Were it conceivable that any British Government could be short-sighted enough to stand by and watch with calmness or malicious pleasure the weakening of the Powers forming the Triple Alliance by a Franco-Russian attack, it would be on England herself that the effects of such an irremediable blunder would recoil. Herein lies the trust placed in her friendship. Common-sense reasons require Englishmen to be on friendly terms with the Powers forming the Triple Alliance." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* says:—"The extension of the Triple Alliance, which has just become known, will be regarded everywhere as the finest gift with which the Emperor could rejoice the hearts of the people of Great Britain. To-day, more than ever, will the mutual tokens of regard exchanged by the two kindred nations, the German and the English, be drawn from the conviction that both have been called to work together for the culture of mankind without having any cause to fear that their peaceful competition will be disturbed by conflicting interests."

Other Berlin journals comment upon the Emperor's visit with equal warmth and cordiality.

The French *Temps* is "well aware" that the hearty welcome granted to the German Emperor by all political parties "is not simply due to the fact of his being the Queen's grandson and the son of an English princess, but to his being the Sovereign who inspired and signed the Anglo-German Arrangement relative to Africa and the Emperor who has just renewed the Triple Alliance, that indirect veto on Russian claims in the Balkan Peninsula." The journal declares the acclamations he met with on the banks of the Thames were the same that formerly greeted Napoleon III. when he visited London in 1855 during the Crimean war. "There is," says the *Temps*, "nothing strained in this comparison, for the language of the English journals which are the most nearly connected with the British Government leaves no doubt concerning that thoroughly English idea." After quoting the words of the *Standard*, that the military forces of Germany and England have always fought on the same side, this organ of the French Foreign Ministry adds:—

"It is an echo of the speech in which William II. evokes the remembrance of the confraternity of arms at Waterloo. And since those souvenirs have been mixed up with the history of the present, we will remind the world, in mentioning only two names—Pitt and Castlereagh—that the policy of England in this century has always been to seek a soldier for the defence of her interests on the Continent. Against Napoleon I. it was Blucher, then it was Napoleon III. against the Czar Nicholas, and to-day, as William II. has made his choice, and, by a decision little expected of him, has chosen the understanding with England, that country has hastened to accept with eagerness this return to 'Prussian tradition,' which suits so exactly its own interests. There must, however, be no misunderstanding. The whole of the British Press applies a corrective to the enthusiasm of the first day. The journals of all shades of opinion declare that they are very satisfied with an Anglo-German accord based on the maintenance of peace and of the equilibrium in the Mediterranean—that is to say, on commercial and political interests of capital importance for England. But those journals are equally unanimous in saying that no one dreams of a Quadruple Alliance which would drag England into quarrels with which she has nothing to do. In a word, England does not regard herself as guaranteeing the Treaty of Frankfort, and if Lord Salisbury can to-day repeat to William II. the words he pronounced in 1879, on receiving the news of the Austro-German Treaty, 'That treaty is the happiest day of my life,' he will speak as a thorough Englishman who sees in the Triple Alliance a sentinel for English interests in Europe."

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 3.

9th Lancers—Maj-Gen. and Hon Lieut-Gen W Drysdale, C.B., from the 18th Hussars, to be Col vice Gen Sir A Little, G.C.B., deceased.

18th Hussars—Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen R Knox, from the 20th Hussars, to be Col, vice Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen W Drysdale, C.B., transferred to the 9th Lancers.

20th Hussars—Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen Sir R W H Palmer, Bart, to be Col, vice Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen R Knox, transferred to the 18th Hussars.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt W Kirk to be Adjt, vice Capt J E Dewar, who has vacated that appointment.

6th Dragoon Guards—Maj W H M'George to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J Dennis, retired. Capt T R F B Hallowes to be Maj, vice W H M'George.

7th Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—J W P Peters, in succession to Maj D de la M du Boulay, Adjt of Auxiliary Forces, and F G B Smerdon, Adjt, to complete establishment. Sec Lieut W E Young to be Lieut, vice J W P Peters.

7th Hussars—Sec Lieut K A Fraser to be Lieut to complete establishment.

14th Hussars—Maj and Col the Hon G H Gough to be Lieut-Col, vice Col H B Hamilton, placed on half-pay; Capt A C King to be Maj, vice Col the Hon G H Gough; Lieut J Murray to be Capt, vice A C King; Sec Lieut R C Stephen to be Lieut, vice J Murray.

Royal Artillery—Maj G C Wynne, from the Seconded List, to be Maj on the battery establishment. The promotion of Maj C E Maberly is antedated to April 19, 1891. To be Capts—Capt G Osborn, from the Seconded List, vice G M Boothby, retired; Lieut N E Young, vice C E Maberly, promoted; Lieut R St C Lecky, vice E C Hawkshaw, promoted; and Lieut A B Denne, in succession to Maj A C Hansard, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment. Lieut C L Peacocke, from Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice K K Knapp, seconded. The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Capt H W M Shewell, on appointment as an Instructor in Gunnery; Lieut T Jones, for service with the British South Africa Company; Lieut C R Hodgins, for service with the Indian Ordnance Department; and Lieut K K Knapp, for service with a Native Mountain Battery. Second Lieut F N Clinton-Parry resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Maj W E R Kelly to be Lieut-Col, vice Col W F Kerr, placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Maj G E Harley to be Maj, vice W E R Kelly.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut R G Macpherson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut H A Vallings is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Supernumerary Lieut H W B Johnson to be Lieut, vice H A Vallings.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt R Campbell is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut W B Watts to be Capt, in succession to Maj the Hon U de R B Roche, who holds a Staff appointment; Lieut T S Marquis is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department; Lieut W H Norris, from half-pay, to be Lieut vice T S Marquis, with precedence next below Lieut S S Bradford.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Majs. to be Lieut.-Cols.:—G. Conner, vice Col. G. C. S. Ducat, placed on half-pay; F. J. Curtin, vice Col. H. Collingwood, placed on half-pay. The undermentioned Capts. to be Majs.:—T. W. C. Leathem, vice J. Lloyd Dickin, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; A. Gillmore, vice G. Conner; R. F. Lindsell, vice F. J. Curtin. The undermentioned Lieuts, to be Capt.:—C. F. Beville in succession to Maj. A. Gillmore, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; C. Moss, vice C F Beville, seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department. The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. E. Geoghegan, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice J S Hobbs, appointed Adjt.; A. A West, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; H E Platt, to complete establishment; F. Burges, vice C. Moss.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. C. McM. Davis is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec. Lieut C P Aldridge to be Lieut., vice McC M Davis.

The Hampshire Regt—Lieut H M Browne is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut W J Geddes is antedated to March 19, 1891, vice H M Browne; Sec Lieut H A Carleton to be Lieut, vice H G Westmorland, promoted.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt In)—Lieut Col R C Cræme, on completion of four years' service as Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—B C Holt, vice H Earle, D S O, seconded; A W Elles, Adjt, to complete establishment; Lieut H M Maclean Halliday is seconded for the service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Maj H B MacCall to be Lieut-Col, vice Col C P Cræmer, placed on half-pay; Capt W S Anderson to be Maj, vice H B MacCall; Lieut E J Dewar to be Capt, vice W S Anderson; Sec. Lieut J A Hope to be Lieut, vice E J Dewar.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut R H P Snow to be Capt, vice L H Warden, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Lieut H B Welman to be Capt, vice H M R Menzies, seconded. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts:—J H Whitehead, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice R H P Snow; S G Knox, to complete establishment; A E H Raikes, vice H B Welman.

The Connaught Rangers—Maj Sir G A de Hochepied-Larpent, Bart, to be Lieut-Col, vice E A Brind, placed on half-pay; Capt A H Wood to be Maj, vice Sir G A de Hochepied-Larpent, Bart; Sec Lieut A K Hudson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Col G de C Morton, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army and to command a second-class district in India, with the local rank of Brig-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Brig-Gen W L Auchinleck, deceased; Col M W E Gosset, C B, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be an Assist-Adjt-Gen and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army. Maj R M Ruck, Royal Engineers, now Assist-Inspt of Submarine Defences at Headquarters, to be Inspt of Submarine Defences at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col and Col RY Armstrong, CB, half-pay, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt and Brevet Maj C R R McGregor, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Deputy Assist Adjt-Gen, vice Lieut-Col Sir St V A Hammick, Bart, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Memoranda—Maj-Gen H J Thornton, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retires on Indian pension and extra annuity.

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned Lieut-Gens are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—G J Mellias and D G S St J Grant.

The undermentioned Maj-Gens to be Lieut-Gens:—Sir H H Gough, K C B, VC, and J P Sherriff.

Col C d'Urban La Touche to be Maj-Gen.

The undermentioned Maj-Gens to be Lieut-Gens on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—G A Walker, G A Laughton, R Mallaby, and B Walton, CIE.

The undermentioned Cols to be Maj-Gens on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—H G Thomson, T R Church, C.I.E, R D' Campbell, and A T Moore, CB, VC.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut A T Rowlandson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut F. H. H. Jeffcoat is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The South Wales Borderers.—Sec Lieut E G Jones is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—The date of appointment of Col G de C Morton, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to the substantive rank of Col in the Army, and to command a Sec Class District in India, with the local rank of Brigadier-Gen whilst so employed is April, 24, 1891, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 3, 1891. Col V G Clayton, from Member of Ordnance Committee, to be a Col on the Staff for Royal Engineers. Capt H Lysons, V C, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Gen Sir H E Wood, GCB, GCMG, VC, Commanding the Troops at Aldershot.

THE CARLOW ELECTION.

MUCH activity was displayed in the conduct of the election contest at Carlow. The speakers, led by Mr. Parnell on the one side, and by Mr. Condon and Dr. Tanner, in the temporary absence of Mr. Healy, on the other, have had processions and parades from place to place in general, carrying most of the audiences with them. The Anti-Parnellites took to hanging kettles out of their windows and loudly beating them when a Parnellite meeting was being held—Kettle being the name of Mr. Parnell's candidate. Several riotous scenes took place. The following is the result of the polling:—

Hammond (Nationalist)....3755
Kettle (Parnellite)....1539
—2216

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most serviceable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FEMALE LABOUR IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday (July 3), Sir J. Gorst, replying to Mr. Provand, said, in British India there was no legislation which regulated labour in coal mines, and there was, therefore, no statutory prohibition of the work of women and children in such places. According to his information women were not allowed to work underground in the State mines, but in mines belonging to private proprietors they were so employed. The Secretary of State a year ago called the attention of the Government of India to the resolution of the Berlin Conference, and asked them to consider whether legislation was desirable. He understood the Government of India was now in communication with the local Governments on the subject.

TAMPERING WITH BRITISH LETTERS.

Mr. Curzon asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that letters in course of transit from Persia to Great Britain, and vice versa, were frequently tampered with en route while passing through Russian territory, being sometimes cut open, sometimes detained and sometimes destroyed; and whether, in view of the fact that such practice was not in accordance with the amenities ordinarily observed by civilised nations, the Secretary of State would consider the propriety of making representations to the Russian Government on the subject. He begged to say that the incidents of which he spoke had occurred to his own knowledge. Sir J. Fergusson said nothing was known of the matter at the Foreign Office, but if any such instances as were referred to were brought to the knowledge of the Foreign Office, with proper authentication, representations on the subject would be made.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS AND THE ORIENT COMPANY.

Lord G. Hamilton informed Mr. Gourley that there was no truth in the statement in the *Times* of June 19 that the Government contemplated handing over the management of the Indian troopships to the Orient Steamship Company.

THE ABDUCTION OF AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PERSIA.

Sir J. Fergusson said, in answer Mr. Picton, that the Government hoped that before long the steps taken for the release of Kate Greenfield, the English girl abducted by Kurds, would prove effective.

DISABILITIES OF SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM.

Viscount Wolmer asked the Secretary of State for War on the 7th inst. whether he had seen the statement in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of June 27 that "a clergyman lately visited Shorncliffe to see a young gentleman of his acquaintance who had enlisted in the hope of obtaining a commission. He walked with his young friend to Folkestone, and, presenting himself at the entrance of an hotel, ordered luncheon for two. He was refused admission to the coffee-room on the plea that his young friend was a soldier in uniform;" and, if so, whether he proposed to take any steps in the matter. Mr. E. Stanhope: I can assure my noble friend that I fully sympathise in the indignation he feels that any slight should be put upon any man on account of wearing Her Majesty's uniform; but hotels are subject to the general law of the land, and I have no power to interfere in their management. Viscount Wolmer asked whether the right hon. gentleman could not, on the annual renewal of the licence, bring the matter before the bench. Mr. E. Stanhope: I will consider that question.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Montagu asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the India Council had sold bills on India to the extent of nearly £6,000,000 up to the end of June—viz., the first quarter of their financial year—whereas the proportionate amount of their year's drawing, estimated by them at £16,000,000, should have been only £4,000,000; whether he could give any reason for selling at such low rates half as much again than the amount required in the past quarter.

Sir J. Gorst: Yes. £5,976,112 were sold in the first quarter of the financial year. Owing to the requirements of Indian trade it is necessary to sell much the larger proportion of the bills in the first and the last quarters of the financial year. Within the last few weeks the amount offered for public tender has been reduced from forty-five to thirty lakhs a week.

DISTRESS IN CHINGLEPUT.

In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst said: The present distress has attracted the attention of the Madras Government to the condition of the poorer classes in Chingleput. A careful statistical survey is being made of each district in Madras; the Chingleput district will be taken up soon, and inquiry will be made into the condition of all classes of the people. At the inquiry of 1887-88—the results of which are given in the "Condition of the People" return, presented in June, 1889—it was stated that Chingleput, owing to its infertile soil and to certain accidents of tenure, was among the most backward parts of the Madras Presidency. The report on the inquiry of 1887-88, referred to above, says:—"The mass of the (Chingleput) people, who are mostly agriculturists, live from hand to mouth, and in adverse seasons are seriously hampered. . . . The wages of an agricultural labourer's family are put at about ten rupees a month, all told. . . . The demand for all kinds of industrial labour, other than weavers, is increasing, while unskilled labour is, owing to the vicinity of Madras, everywhere better than it used to be." No special measures for the general improvement of the Chingleput people have been undertaken beyond the repair of tanks and channels for irrigation. Extensive measures have been taken, and are being carried out, for the relief of distress caused by the recent failure of rain. No commission has been appointed to inquire into the distress. There is no bar either of law or of practice to low-caste people obtaining and cultivating available waste lands on the same terms as high caste people.

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

On Thursday, July 9, in reply to Mr. E Robertson, M. E. Stanhope said he proposed to make a commencement this year, on the lines he had already indicated, with reference to the relief of Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans. No legislation would be necessary.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

VINOLIA SOAP
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."

VINOLIA SOAP
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
"An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

VINOLIA SOAP
THE LANCET.
"Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

VINOLIA SOAP
THE QUEEN.
"Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM
THE BABY
"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."
THE LANCET.
"An Excellent Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

VINOLIA CREAM
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Of much convenience in skin ailments."
THE QUEEN.
"For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."

VINOLIA POWDER. A Soothing, Soluble Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER
THE LADY'S PICTORIAL.
"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

VINOLIA POWDER is unequalled for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, Exposure, Sweating Feet, &c.

VINOLIA POWDER
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL CHEMISTS.

NOTICES.

THE NEW WEBSTER.
An entirely New Edition, thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and Reset in New Type.
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
2118 pages, 3500 Illustrations, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.; half-calf, £2 2s.; half-Russia, £2 5s.;
'A magnificent Edition of Webster's immortal Dictionary.'—*Daily Telegraph.*
'We recommend the New Webster to every man of business, every father, every teacher.'
St. James' Gazette.
'The best existing English dictionary in one volume.'—*Guardian.*
Prospectuses, with Specimen Pages, Press Notices and Literary Opinions, on application.
London: G. BELL & SONS, and all Booksellers.

PASTA
TRADE-MARK.
MACK
PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES the COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had [illegible]
GEORG[illegible] [illegible]ADE
Sole Proprietor
72, GOSWELL

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.
Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Ce, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

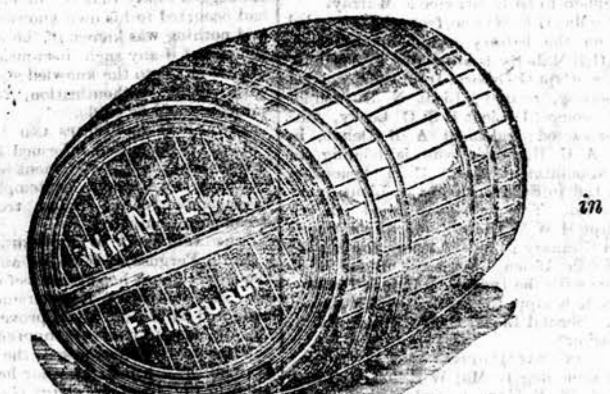
Madras; Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS,—J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

"McEWAN'S HOME" BREWED.



Primus *in Indis.*

CELEBRATED ARMY ALE.

As supplied to the Troops in 54 gallon casks in Egypt, Malta, Australia, Colonies, Burmah, India and

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIPS.

It is acknowledged to be of infinitely superior flavour, age, and ripeness to every other Beer brewed, or imported into India.

OFFICERS

Are now using this fine Draught Ale in 18 gallon casks in their Messes and Clubs.

The Army & Navy supplied on most favourable terms.

" Scotland again heads the list in Malt, and Barley brews, with **McEWAN** in **BEER**, and **USHER** (Old Vatted Glenlivet) in **WHISKY**."

ANNUAL IMPORTS.

McEWAN	450,300	Gallons.
YOUNGER	260,000	do.
PILSENER	205,000	do.
BASS	100,000	do.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WM. McEWAN:

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, LAHORE, & MADRAS,

AND CAN BE HAD OF

Mr. H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agent, **Karachi**

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

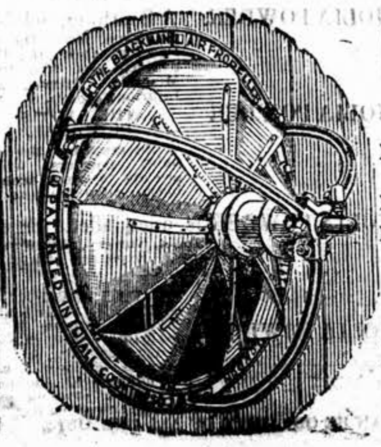
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, and of the principal dealers in India.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE

BLACKMAN

AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.

For **COOLING** Purposes, and

For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.

REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." A B C Code used

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney,
Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago,
Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

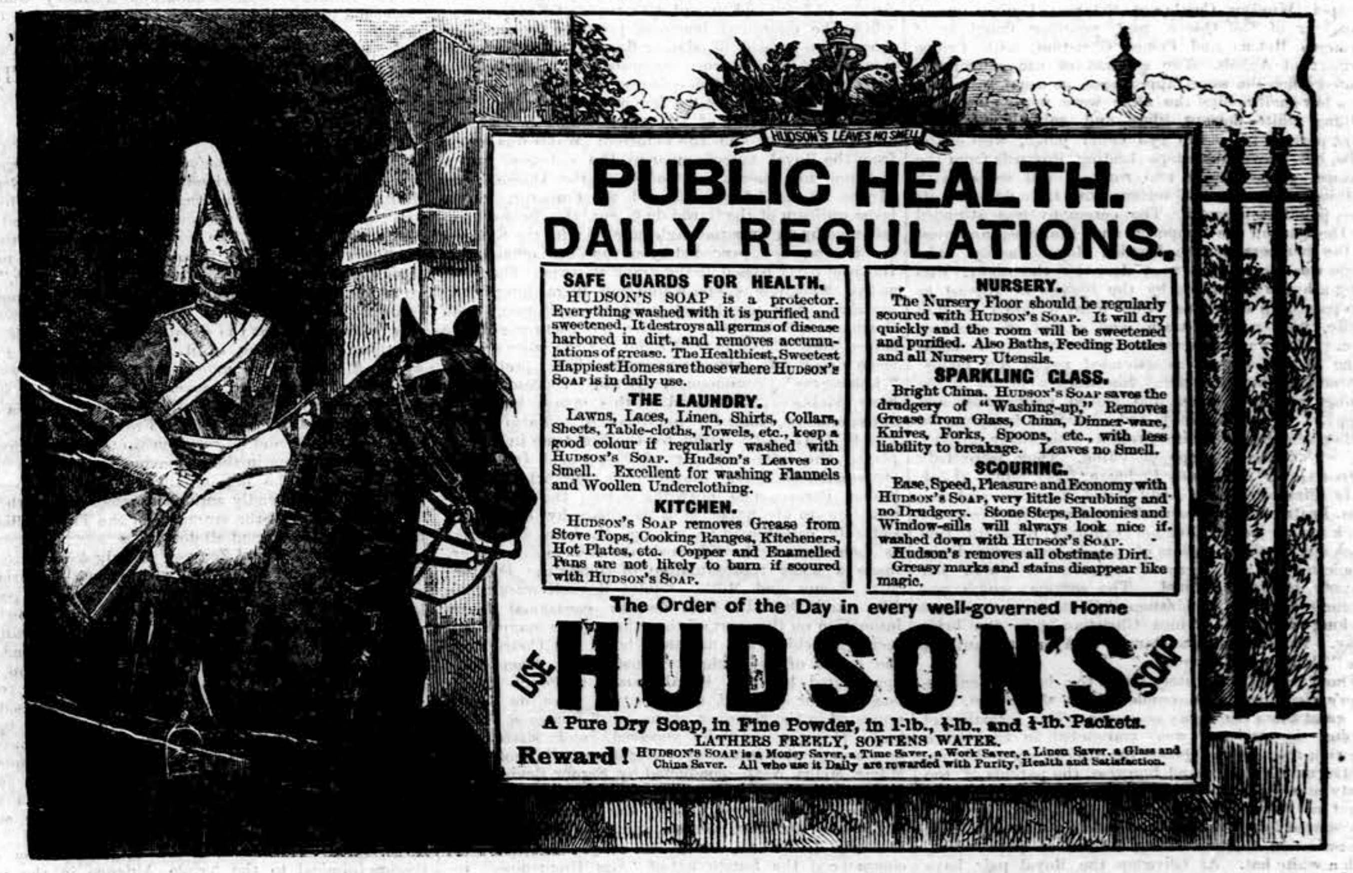
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet
"Soap which so closely realises my ideal
"of perfection;

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.



PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloth a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

Trade WW Mark.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

" We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

" We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

" The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, " I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

" Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old ***
(Gold Capsule.)

8 Years Old **
(Blue Capsule.)

5 Years Old *
(Green Capsule.)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*

B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES, ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.